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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

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4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office*. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
☞ Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank.
Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
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HAYES IRVINE,
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Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

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Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

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Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'68-1y

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Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 28, 1865:t

E. B. STUCKEY,
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PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange Transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
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SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

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On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in he line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 2e. 65.,

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

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PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

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ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

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The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 2, 1868. VOL. 41: NO. 37

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All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

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One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
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Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
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Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Political.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC VIEWS.

Judge Jones, at Mobile, addressing a rebel meeting, revived the States rights theory, on which secession was founded. He said to the gathering:

"On the issue of the contest before them depended their all. Before the war the Southern people believed in State rights, they fought and spilled their blood for State rights. Unfortunately for them, and perhaps for the whole country, the result of the war was a permanent extinguishment of State rights, unless, under God's providence, the Democratic party, under the leadership of Seymour and Blair, re-establish the time-honored principles."

Colonel Slayback, of Missouri, agrees with this view, and says that the whole life of rebellion is assured in the Democratic platform:

"By the election of the Democratic ticket only could the noblest men who ever lived—the gallant sons of the South—gain what they had fought for without the sacrifice of a single principle."

General Lawton, of Georgia, entertains the same opinion, and thinks, upon the whole, that the Democratic platform is a little stronger and better than the secesh declaration:

"Now for the first time, we have a platform of principles, and leaders around whom we could rally. It was the noblest, best, boldest declaration of principles ever laid down in the United States, and was in unison with the feelings of the people. There was nothing that the South wanted that was not there. The military despotism which has held us in thraldom was there set in its proper light. For the first time we have a platform we can adhere to. We have work to do which can be accomplished. We have leaders to represent those principles who will carry us out of the 'Slough of Despond.' Peace has its victories as well as war. Those great principles for which we fought, and which we feared were lost, may yet be achieved.

The pirate Semmes is so charmed with Democratic declarations that even his sensitive honor will admit a return to loyalty under its operation.

"I have given my allegiance to the old flag provided we can restore the old flag again to be the representative of the principles of the Constitution, which we will be able to effect by the election of Seymour and Blair."

This much for individuals. Larger space is demanded for the press, as its utterances are more frequest and more carefully studied. The same tone is traceable here. The Vicksburg *Times* bases the claims of Blair on the Broadhead letter, that has been so explained and debated at the North, saying:

"Objection is made down this way to the endorsement of the Blair letter by a few timid people, on the score of prudence, and yet it was this identical letter of Frank Blair to his friend, Colonel Broadhead, that secured the Missouri hero the nomination for Vice President. We want just such ammunition as Frank Blair uses."

The St. Louis *Times* tells Blair what his words mean, and catches him on the horns of a dilemma. It finds that he must assist the rebels directly.

"If Mr. Blair becomes President, and swears to obey the Constitution, and fails to overthrow the oligarchy established by Brownlow in Tennessee, Blair would be perjured. There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare the reconstruction acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives."

The Mississippi *Mercury* goes just a little further and shows what is wanted there:

"With the skull and cross-bones of the 'lost cause' before us, we will swear that this is a white man's government. We must make the negro understand we are the men we were when we held him in abject bondage, and make him feel that when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, he has aroused a power that will control him or destroy him."

The Richmond *Enquirer* shows how the want will be satisfied:

"The white men of the Southern States have seen the day when they could use the bullet, and if God in His anger permits the necessity to arise they will use it again."

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Vindicator* is in the same line:

"Forty thousand able-bodied fighting men in 'Free Misery' alone are sworn to do battle, if need be, for the right. And if Tom Fletcher, the felon, and his horde of outlaws resist, hell's ahead!"

The *West and South* is sure that a Democratic victory will overthrow all of the national results of the war, and counts itself in for that end, saying:

"From first to last—from the so-called anti-slavery amendment of the Constitution to the flood of trash for all purposes, military, civil, financial and commercial—all the Reconstruction laws of the whole peace period fall to pieces, if the Democracy succeed in electing Mr. Seymour as their standard bearer. We can take part in such a conflict. We believe, from the depths of our understanding, that these acts of Congressional misdoing are all, one like the other, perfectly void."

The Georgia Democratic Convention sees that the Democratic platform removes all restraints upon rebel conduct. It says:

"There might once have been a necessity for the rebels of Georgia to submit to the military authorities, but there is none now. The Democratic chivalry of the North are marching to our rescue."

And the Mobile *Register* thinks that the Democratic idea favors further war:

"We know there are many Democrats at the North, including some distinguished soldiers, who believe that the political atmosphere, poisoned by the long reign of Radical despotism, will not be so purified that liberty may flourish on it, until a just chastisement is inflicted upon the daring men who have conspired against the liberties of the nation. In other words, that the counter-revolution will not be complete without more blood letting."

The *Ultra Ku Klux*, of Texas, believes that a war of races, that is, an indiscriminate killing of negroes by whites, will come unless the poor whites are driven away. Most of these are of Northern descent:

"How shall we obviate a war of races? There is no way under the broad canopy of heaven, without it is driving from our midst these low, mean white men. With them out of the country, the negroes and white people could get along peaceably and quietly; but if they are allowed to remain in our midst, just so sure we are bound to have a war of races, and when there is one drop of blood spilt, we predict that it will flow as freely as does the Mississippi.

The *Ku Klux*, like the society from which it is named, is highly elated at the possible election of Seymour and Blair. Hear what the Mobile *Tribune* says:

"The great Democratic party will rise in its might and majesty, and pulverize and purge the Congress, just as Cromwell purged the long Parliament. The signs of the times are pregnant with resistance to Radical tyranny, and the dagger of Brutus may aid in accomplishing our redemption from Radical rule, ruin and usurpation."

Here endeth this lesson. A summary of the spirit of the whole shows that the rebels want a Democratic victory. As soon as it is gained, they propose to quit their tranquil state. They will then reorganize as rebels. They will defy national authority! They will kill the negroes. They will drive out all northerners who have settled among them. They will have a war of races, and possibly a southern Democratic republic upon diplomatic terms with another in the North. But whatever they may elect to do, they will do as they please, and will do all they can to hurt the North.

SENATOR WILSON'S SPEECH

One of the greatest speeches which the campaign has yet produced was made by Senator Wilson at a large Republican meeting held in Bangor, Maine, on Wednesday, August 26th. Since the whole speech is so excellent, and so worthy to be read, we are at a loss to determine where to make an extract. However, as we cannot give the entire speech, that occupied two hours in its delivery, we ask the attention of our readers to the following passage:

"I need dwell but briefly on what the Republican party proposed to do. Its history, its platform and its candidates speak to the full comprehension of the American people. To that history, to that platform and to those candidates it points with confidence and pride. It appeals, as ever, to the higher and better sentiments and impulses of the Nation. It appeals to that comprehensive patriotism which embraces the whole country and the people of the whole country, to that love of liberty which accords equal rights to all men, to that sense of justice that gives equal protection to the poor man's cabin and the rich man's mansion, and to that humanity that lifts up the lowly and the weak. If success crowns its efforts, if the administration shall be instructed to General Grant, with a House of Representatives to sustain that administration, the policy of reconstruction will be perfected, the States will all be speedily restored to their practical relation to the general Government, equal rights will be assured and disabilities removed, the nation's faith will be untarnished, its currency and credit improved, and "Peace," in the language of Mr Lincoln, "will come to stay." Then the blood poured out like autumnal rains, will not have been shed in vain; for then united and free America, with liberty for all and justice to all, will enter upon a career of development, culture and progress that shall ensure a "future grand and great." No less significant and no less pronounced are the history, the platform and the candidates of the Democratic party. Its history recalls no inspiring ideas, no ennobling deeds for patriotism, for liberty, for justice and for humanity. But it does recall images of slavery—its shackles, its whips, its unrequited toils and its all-pervading impurities—the slave power, its arrogant dominations and aggressive demands, associated with humiliating concessions, compromises and apostacies to freedom; conspiracies, lawless rebellion, fields of blood, taxation, debts, and graves of the nation's dead. Its platform speaks of the reconstruction acts as "revolutionary, unconstitutional and void"—beneficent acts by which seven disorganized commonwealths were re-organized on the basis of loyalty and liberty, and restored to representation in Congress and to the blessings and benefits of the Union. Its candidates are pledged to "trample in the dust" those re organized and restored commonwealths, their constitutions and laws, by which equal rights and privileges are accorded and secured to all. Those candidates are also pledged for that unconstitutional, un-American and wicked monstrosity, so alien in spirit and tone to the Declaration of Independence and the utterance of the father's, "A White Man's Government," in place of the constitutional and American idea—a good government "of all, by all, for all." This record of fourteen years, this platform and these candidates, the wild, revolutionary and disorganizing utterances of Blair, Tombs, Cobb, and other Southern Democratic leaders, speak, in language not to be misunderstood by the country the purposes of the Democratic party, and what it proposes to do. The currency is to be further depreciated; the public faith broken, and the national honor tainted; state constitutions are to be abrogated; the civil rights of millions impaired; the right to vote, now a possession, taken from three-fourths of a million of workingmen; the education of the people, so longed for by the poor of both races, is to be postponed; hatreds, insults, and outrages to the loyal are to be intensified; the soldier who fought for the restoration of seceding States, and who now hopes, by his skilled industry, to make the war-wasted fields of the South bloom once more is to be forced to leave his new home and the malignant spirit of slavery and caste is to rule again. Then this murderous advice of Albert Pike, the friend and champion of Blair and Seymour, addressed to the men of Mississippi, may be accepted and followed to the "bitter end:" "Young men, it is for you to bring back to the country its golden days. The South is our land. The North is a foreign and hostile realm. Stand at the altar of your country. Swear eternal hated to its oppressors. Swear that the day shall come when the Susquehanna and Ohio shall be like rivers of fire, as they are now rivers of blood, between your native land and that of the Northern Huns, which no man shall attempt to cross and live." With one or the other of these two great parties, fellow citizens, you are constrained to act in the coming election of a President of the United States. Consider well, I pray you, the histories, the platforms and candidates of these parties now asking your suffrage. Remember that by its fruits the tree is known, and by his deeds man is judged. Apply to these political organizations those words of Holy Writ. Test them by the high standards of love of country and love of man, and vote as they prompt and approve. So voting you shall do something to heal the wounds of war, rebuke and repress lawlessness and violence, develop the material and moral forces of the land, secure equality of rights and privileges, and thus lift our country to its predestined rank among the nations.

WAS there a "Naygur" in the New York Convention—a "coal black negro named James G. Williams, delegate from Tennessee? Tell us, oh! tell us, to relieve this maddening anxiety! For what *will* become of the "white man's government" if this is true?

WHO ARE DEMOCRATS?

The President, Vice President, and every member of the rebel government was a Democrat.

Every soldier who, after being educated at the expense of the Government, basely deserted the flag of his country and took up arms against it was a Democrat.

Every member of both branches of the rebel Congress was a Democrat.

Every cut-throat and murderer who shot down and starved defenceless Union prisoners of war was a Democrat.

Every man in the North who sympathized with traitors and treason in the South during the late civil war was a Democrat.

Every general, colonel, and officer in the Confederate army was a Democrat.

Every person who rejoiced at the assassination of Abraham Lincoln was a Democrat.

Every draft-rioter, sneak, and bounty jumper was a Democrat.

Every person who wrote letters to the army encouraging soldiers to desert their comrades was a Democrat.

Every person who was sad when the Union armies triumphed was a Democrat.

Every person who assailed the "lawful money of the country" and the national credit was a Democrat.

Every person engaged in the massacre of Union soldiers at Fort Pillow was a Democrat.

Every person who murdered an enrolling officer was a Democrat.

Every person engaged in the Sons of Liberty conspiracy to murder the Executive and overthrow the Government was a Democrat.

Every person in the North who opposed conferring suffrage on the Union soldier in the field was a Democrat.

Every person who encouraged and protected deserters was a Democrat.

Every person who refused to contribute to the relief of sick and wounded soldiers was a Democrat.

Every person who declared that he "would like to see all Democrats unite in a bold and open resistance to all attempts to keep ours a united people" was a Democrat.

Every person who was in favor of "two republics and a united South" was a Democrat.

Every person who was anxious to know whether "the south had resources enough to keep the Union army at bay" was a Democrat.

Every person who denied the authority of the General Government to enforce its laws was a Democrat.

Every person who recognized the rebellion as "legitimate, legal, and just was a Democrat.

Every man who shouted "not another man nor another dollar to carry on a civil war" was a Democrat.

Every man who insulted the loyal armies of the union by declaring "the war a failure" was a Democrat

Every person who invented dangerous compounds to burn steamboats and Northern cities was a Democrat.

Every person who contrived hellish schemes to introduce the wasting pestilence of yellow fever into Northern cities was a Democrat.

Every person who robbed the school fund and used the money for gold gambling operations was a Democrat.

Every person who engaged in shooting down negroes in the streets or burning negro school houses was a Democrat.

Every person who burned up negro Children in orphan asylums was a Democrat.

Every officer in the army who was dismissed for cowardice and disloyalty was a Democrat.

Every man who denounced Union soldiers as "Lincoln hirelings," was a Democrat.

Every man who denounced greenbacks as "Lincoln skins" was a Democrat.

Every man who asserted that "Lincoln bayonets were shouldered for cold-blooded murder" was a Democrat.

Every man who asserted that "our only hope is in the successful resistance of the South" was a Democrat,

Every man who, during the war, asserted that the republic was "Dying! Dying! ! Dying! ! !" was a Democrat.

Every person who conspired to release rebel prisoners and burn Northern cities was a Democrat.

Every member of the Ku-klux Klan is a Democrat.

Booth the assassin was a Democrat.

Seymour, who addressed a murderous mob as "my friends," is a Democrat.

General Forrest, the Fort Pillow butcher, is a Democrat.

Wirz the murderer of Union prisoners, was a Democrat.

Dr. Blackburn is a Democrat.

Dr. Mudd Payne, Atzerodt, and Mrs. Suratt were Democrats.

Wade Hampton, Jeff Thompson and Beauregard are Democrats.

Ferando Wood, his brother Ben the gambler, and John Morrissey are Democrats.

Senator Doolittle is a Democrat.

Bowles, Milligan, Horsey, Heffron, and Humphries are Democrats.

John C. Walker and Dick Dodd are Democrats.

Old "Grandmother Welles" is a Democrat.

Clement L. Vallandigham is a Democrat.

Jeff Davis, Brick Pomeroy, and the Devil are Democrats.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

EQUAL TAXATION.

The national democratic platform explicitly lays down a general rule for taxation, to take the place of the complicated system now enforced. It "demands," with all emphasis:

"Equal taxation of every species of property, according to its real value."

This beautiful law of democratic finance has not yet been fully elucidated. The orators of Tammany have not obeyed the orders of their chief candidate, and vigorously pressed this subject of taxation. It is quite time they were about it; and if they continue to avoid it, the Republicans ought to accept Mr. Seymour's advice, and make this great democratic principle plain to everybody. It is not often that the party gives us such an explicit and intelligible declaration of its policy.

The Republican party propose to obtain the money by adjusting taxation so that it shall burden the people as little as possible. The democratic party propose to do away with all such adjustments, and levy "equal taxation upon every species of property, according to the real value."

For example, the "real value" of a fancy sulky driven in the Central Park, and of a farmer's bay wagon in the country, may be about the same. The Republican party prefers to lay a tax on the former and none on the latter; believing that the vehicle kept for the rich man's pleasure ought to pay rather than that kept for the laboring man's necessity. The democratic party proposes to tax both equally.

That beautiful chronometer repeater, with independent second-hand and stop, with which races are timed in Jerome Park, costs just about as much as an average Kansas or Minnesota farm. But the Republican Congress have levied an enormous duty on the watch, equal to at least a good year's entire profits from the farm, and an annual payment besides, while they make the farm free. The democratic party proposes to tax the farm as much as the watch.

The Axminster carpet in a luxurious parlor is worth about as much as a good stone farm-house in New York or Illinois. The Republican party would maintain the law which taxes heavily the rich man's tapestry and leaves the workingman's dwelling free. The democratic party proposes to tax both equally.

A cigar of average quality costs the consumer about as much as a common loaf of bread. A bottle of choice old Madeira wine, such as some leading democrats of this city give their guests, is worth as much as a barrel of flour. The Republican party in Congress have voted to tax the wine and cigars very heavily indeed; but have refused to tax the flour and the bread. The democratic party proposes to tax equally "every species of property, according to its real value." If flour be taxed like old Maderia, and bread like cigars, the loaf that is now ten cents cannot be sold for less then twenty-five.

There are rich men who have incomes of scores and hundreds of thousands of dollars. There are poor men who find it difficult, above their house rent, to get one thousand dollars of ready money for their families. The laws for which the Republican party is responsible, tax the large incomes five per cent., but do not tax the small ones at all. The democratic party "demands" the abolition of this distinction; which will take fifty dollars from the one thousand necessary to support many a laborer's family.

Every man who has access to the laws can supply scores of further illustrations for himself. Which principle of taxation do the voters of the country prefer? That of the Republican party, to tax those kinds of property which will bear it best; or, that of the democratic party, to tax *equally* "every species of property, according to its real value."?—*The Evening Post.*

NOW AND THEN.—Frank Blair was an original confiscationist. Immediately after the close of the war Frank Blair made a speech to his soldiers, and here is an extract from it:

"Your service demands a better recognition at the hands of the country you have aided to preserve than mere words of applause. The Romans made their conquering soldiers *freeholders in the lands they had conquered*, and as upon your return to your homes you will find most of the occupations and employments filled by adepts from civil life; and as the Government has vast tracks of vacant lands, *which will be increased by the war*, the interests of the country and your own will concur *in the apportionment of these lands to your use and occupancy*, establishing a citizen soldiery to maintain internal peace and set foreign foes at defiance."

THAT ANNUAL REDUCTION OF THE STATE DEPT.—There are two sublime results before which the Democracy are now utterly dumbfounded. One is the election in Vermont, which overwhelms the conservative with some thing like the effect produced by Union victories during the war. The other is the fact that while John F. Hartranft has been Auditor General, the State debt has been reduced at the rate almost of a million and a half annually. There is no escape from such results. The Democracy may iterate and reiterate charges of mismanagement against the Republican party, but figures show that the debt of Pennsylvania *has* been annually reduced $1,344,092 14. This is historical. It is part of the official record. Why don't the Democracy give the figures in the Vermont election, as well as those showing the annual reduction of the State debt?

THE BLACKS TO THE WHITES.—The address of the negroes of South-Carolina to their white fellow citizens is very significant. The point of this address is in the following sentence:

"And if we are to be massacred because we refuse to vote the Democratic ticket; if we are to be murdered in cold blood because we will not sell our manhood, *then let it come*—we can die but once, and if, as you state, thirty millions of white men are going to fall upon four millions because they are black, and will not vote for Horatio Seymour and F. P. Blair for President and Vice-President of the United States, both of whom have declared that the negroes have no right to vote, *then we are prepared to die, but not to vote to be killed.*"

We do not think logic could be stronger than this.

Poetry.

THE HUDSON, RHINE AND SHANNON.

BY MICHAEL SCANLAN.

[These verses were written to unite the nationalities in the sacred cause of liberty and right, and to make Americans, Irish and Germans feel their common duty is to fight for freedom, and be loyal and true to the American Republic.]

When traitors to their sacred trust,
With Satan's self to lead 'em,
Polluted in the very dust
Our starry flag of Freedom.
Three comrades true sprang into line,
And manned a glowing cannon—
And one from Hudson, one from Rhine,
And one from by the Shannon.

Along the banks of Rapidan,
From Fair Oaks to Antietam,
Where'er the tide of battle ran,
They met the foe and beat 'em;
And through the battle's fiercest breath;
Those three stood by their cannon,
For they had learned to laugh at death
By Hudson, Rhine and Shannon.

They were true brothers in one cause,
For they were sons of Freedom:
They fought for human rights and laws,
Where'er she chose to lead e'm;
As meet and bleed, in God's deep sea,
The Hudson, Rhine and Shannon,
So blend their souls in liberty—
Brave comrades of the cannon.

Three soldiers fell, in one rich tide
Their hot blood stained the heather,
Their comrades laid them side by side,
In one red grave together.
Soft fell the dews upon their clay,
True comrades of the cannon,
Who sleep in death so far away
From Hudson, Rhine and Shannon.

Comrades! around our camp fires bright,
Here's to our starry banner,
That beautifies the brow of night—
God's choicest blessings fan her!
And, while men worship Freedom's name,
They'll man each deck and cannon;
And fight for Freedom all the same,
By Hudson, Rhine and Shannon.

DIRGE OF SUMMER.

All in the arms of autumn lying,
Fading flowers round her sighing,
Summer sick and sad is dying.

Now no more shall she be seen,
In the evening's deep serene,
Weaving garlands white and green!

Fold her in a winding sheet,
Woven all of blossoms meet
For the shroud of maiden sweet.

Crimson rose and lily white—
All she had of best and bright
Long have vanished from the light!

Gather autumn's palest flowers,
Dank with autumn's softest showers—
Bring them to her leafless bowers.

Then through winter's icy gloom,
She shall rest as in the tomb;
Sheeted snow shall shroud her bloom:—

Shroud her bloom, but not forever;
Mortals die, but seasons never.
When the chains of winter sever,

Spring shall wake her up again,
Lead her forth to hill and plain,
Over willing hearts to reign.

Miscellaneous.

THE JEWISH NEW YEAR.—Thursday the 17th of Sep. was the Jewish New Year and was observed accordingly by all Jews. The following account of the festival we clip from an exchange—"The Israelites celebrated their "Rosh Ashanah," or New Year, A. M. 5629 on Thursday, and Friday, the 17th and 18th inst. The origin of the New Year observance is to be found in the 23d chapter of Levitieus: "And the Lord spake unto Moses saying, in the seventh month, in the first day of the month, shall ye have a Sabbath, a memorial of blowing of trumpets, a holy convocation." The term *seventh* month is used, because from the time of the departure from Egypt the ecclesiastical year was made to begin at *Nissan*, to commemorate the month wherein their deliverance had been wrought *Iishri*, although thus counted as the seventh month in religious observance, it is nevertheless the first month of the year, and the anniversary of the creation of the world. The cornets or trumpets which were sounded on the New Year were not those of silver which had been made for use in the Tabernacle, but were made of ram's horns, a memorial of the animal which was offered instead of Isaac, when Jehovah tested Abraham's faith and the anniversary of which event is on the second day of the New Year. The day is also called a day of *memorial*, because at the close of one year and the commencement of the next all mankind should bring to mind their actions of the past, and, after a solemn review of faults and frailties, enter, as it were, anew into a covenant with his Maker, the great King of Kings, Creator and Governor of the whole universe. The New Year also commences the ten days of penitence, the last of which is called "*Yom Kipur*," or day of atonement. The services are of the most solemn and impressive character, and even the lukewarm Israelite always unites with his brethren in the faithful observance of the "Day of Memorial."

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN CHILI.—The German colony at Valdivia, in Southern Chili, have a school for the exclusive education of the children of German settlers, who almost universally profess the Calvinistic belief. The bishop of that department, however, sent a message to the principal to the effect that, in accordance with the laws of the country all the scholars should receive instruction in the Catholic faith. To this the principal replied that the institution being especially for and supported entirely by foreigners, it did not seem necessary, in strict justice, and he declined to comply with the order. So the whole affair has been put into the hands of the Minister of the Interior, who is also Minister of Religion, and will be brought before Congress. A very lively time is expected during the debate.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Some idea may be formed of the intense excitement that now prevails in this province on the subject of its separation from the other confederated colonies, from the fact that a report was current in Halifax on Friday last that a General in the United States Army had offered to send fifteen thousand troops to assist Nova Scotia in breaking away from the New Dominion. The contrast between the present love exhibited towards the United States and the conduct of the people during the rebellion of our Southern States, is a striking illustration of the rapid change of public opinion. The whirligig of time has brought its revenges in this instance.

A PRETTY good story is told of a Western man who, stopping in Boston for a day, bought a cigar after dinner, and sauntered out for a walk. Soon a policeman tapped him on the shoulder, and notified him that he had incurred a fine of two dollars for smoking in the street. The stranger broke a V and paid the penalty. Shortly after, a child who wanted a "penny" to buy a loaf of bread, and hadn't had any breakfast or dinner, moved his Western generosity, and he bestowed a remnant of gingerbread upon the hungry one. Thereupon a second officer approached and informed him that he had violated another ordinance of the city, with a two dollar fine. The Hoosier handed out the three dollar bill. The officer presented him the change. He shook his head: "Keep the whole—I shall want to whistle presently."

A SMILLING FACE.—Which will you do—smile, and make your household happy, or be crabbed, and make all around you gloomy and miserable? The amount of happiness you can produce is incalculable, if you show a smiling face, a kind heart, and speak pleasant words. Wear a pleasant countenance; let the joy beam in your eyes, and love glow on your forehead. There is no joy like that which springs from a kind act or a pleasant deed; and you will feel it at night when you lie down to rest, at morning when you rise, and through the day when at your business.

SHARP RHETORIC.

Henry Ward Beecher preached a powerful sermon on a recent Sunday evening, on the text "Thou shalt not steal." In the coures of his remarks he attacked the Pendleton proposition, which the Copperhead party has since deliberately adopted as the main plank in its platform, with his sharpest rhetoric. He said:

I regard the refusal to pay the bonds of these United States in gold or silver as being in every disguise and under every possible idea, an atrocious theft; and I pronounce that man, either by mistake or intentionally, a thief who does it, or attempts to procure the doing of it. It is an attempt to make this nation a vast thieving body. [applause.] It is not an accusation that can be laid against one party or the other. There are thieves in both parties that are clamorous for this national repudiation. This is a crime that I think would not have its parallel even among knaves. It takes a sort of man smirched with patriotism and varnished with piety to do the wickedest thing. [Sensation.] A pickpocket would not steal the medecine away from the physician who was healing his own mother. But, while men in the nation's hour of extremity and peril lent their aid, it is now proposed that we shall pick their pockets and steal from them. It is a thing for which there were no titles monstrous enough. It is a thing that every man who has a conscience or a particule of honor ought to hiss at and spew at. It is a shame that the Church—that is so loud against dancing and card playing—has not a word to say against national robbery, national dishonor and national dishonesty.

A WOMAN'S FRIENDSHIP.—It is a wondrous advantage to a man, in every pursuit or vocation, to secure an adviser in a sensible woman. In woman there is at once a subtle delicacy of tact and a plain soundness of judgment which are rarely combined to an equal degree in man A woman, if she be really your friend, will have a sensitive regard for your character, honor and repute. She will seldom counsel you to do a shabby thing, for a woman-friend always desires to be proud of you. At the same time, her constitutional timidity makes her more cautious than your male friend. She, therefore, seldom counsels you to do an imprudent thing. A man's best female friend is a wife of good sense and heart, whom he loves and who loves him. But, supposing the man to be without such a helpmate, female friendship he must still have, or his intellect will be without a garden, and there will be many an unheeded gap even in its strongest fence. Better and safer, of course, such friendship where disparities of years or circumstances put the idea of love out of the question. We may have female friendships with those much older, and those much younger than ourselves. Female friendship is to a man the bulwark, sweetener, and ornament of his existence.

PROGRESS OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The *San Francisco Bulletin*, of Aug. 20, says: "The Central Pacific Railroad is completed to a point 268 miles east of Sacramento, and nearly 400 miles from San Francisco. On the 19th inst., over six miles of track were laid. This beats the best work ever done on the Union Pacific, and we are promised that seven miles shall be laid in one day, if necessary to keep the palm for the California company. Probably at least eight or ten miles of track per day is now being regularly laid by the two companies. Eight days ago, about 717 miles remained to be built between the termini of the Central and Union Pacific. If only six miles of track per day has been laid, this distance is reduced to 669 miles." At this rate of track-laying, only 557 miles of staging are necessary to day. It is safe to assume that there will be at least 30 additional working days before Winter sets in; and these will give 240 miles additional of completed track, leaving only 317 miles to be laid next season. Difficult as it is to comprehend the great fact, there seems to be scarcely a doubt that by the 4th of July next the journey from New York to San Francisco may be made entirely by rail.

BE AMIABLE TO ALL.—Always grant gracefully what you cannot safely refuse. That is wisdom, as Captain Edward Cuttle would say; and as it is just as well to learn wisdom from the experience of others as to require it beaten into one's brains and memory with the marlinspike of affliction. It is one of the most difficult of all things to put on a smiling face when you are submitting to all the twinges of a colic, and it is just as difficult to grasp affectionately the hand that you know would like to grasp your throat, and to say:—

"Pon my honor, I am glad to meet you," to an individual you wish in your heart was *en route* to Tophet. But, it must be done sometimes; and when it must, why, do it gracefully. Do it, as the boys say: "up to the handle," and what you express. Get rid of all your little animosities; discard them

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 2, 1868.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
AT LARGE:
G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia,
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

Districts.	Districts.
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Snow,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. R. W. Wagonseller
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Elder,
5. Watson P. M'Gill,	17. John Stewart,
7. J. H. Bringhurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heaton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Echert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Rutan.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
Gen. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS:
HON. JOHN CESSNA.
ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE:
COL. D. WATSON ROWE.
LEGISLATIVE:
LIEUT. J. H. LONGENECKER.
HON. JOHN WELLER.

COUNTY TICKET.

COMMISSIONER:
COL. LEWIS A. MAY, of Colerain.
POOR DIRECTOR:
JOSIAH M. LEHMAN, of Coledale bor.
AUDITOR:
JACOB EVANS, of Londonderry.
CORONER:
CHARLES L. BUCK, of S. Woodberry.
COUNTY SURVEYOR.
DANIEL SAMS, of West Providence.

OUR CANDIDATES.

Of our State ticket it is scarcely necessary to speak. Gen. J. M. CAMPBELL our candidate for Surveyor General, has already filled one term of office to the full satisfaction of the people of the State. His illustrious record as a soldier is part of the history of the country. At the breaking out of the war he was a Lieutenant in the first company that entered Camp Curtin, and continued in the service until near the close of the war, being promoted for distinguished and meritorious services, at various times until he reached the rank of Brigadier General. The "Boys in Blue" recognize in him a companion in arms and a standard bearer worthy of their most hearty support.

GEN. HARTRANFT'S record and career are similar in many respects to that of Gen. Campbell. As a gallant soldier in defence of the Union he earned the distinction that made him Auditor General two years ago. In the discharge of the duties of his office as guardian of the finances of the State, he has merited continuance in office at the hands of the people, for he has in connection with the other officers of the State administration continued the good work of paying off our State debt and lightening the taxes of the people.

Of HON. JOHN CESSNA our candidate for Congress, we can only reiterate what everybody already knows. A prominent Democrat previous to the war, at the breaking out of the rebellion he labored assiduously to enlist his party in the Union cause and in defence of Union and liberty. After laboring in vain until 1864, as a Union Democrat, to rally his party under the Stars and Stripes, when the Chicago platform pronounced the war a failure and declared for peace at any price, he openly arrayed himself with the Republican party and did yeoman's service for the Union cause in that memorable contest. Since that time he has been thoroughly identified with the Republican party and as Chairman of the State Central Committee and in various other positions has distinguished himself as one of the most active, energetic and efficient Republicans in the State. His record in this respect is in striking contrast with that of his opponent Judge Kimmell whose political tergiversations are the subject of common remark wherever he is known. On all sides of all questions, he has shown a remarkable facility in changing his opinions and party as often as necessary to suit the times and the prospects for office. Mr. Cessna has never changed but once, and then only when his party abandoned principles, country and flag to follow traitors and give aid and comfort to treason. In the darkest days of the war without promise or hope of aught save the salvation of the the Union and Liberty he cut loose from the foul and corrupt carcass of what had once been the glorious old Democratic party, and declared for the party that was strugling to preserve the life of the nation, with which he has ever since consistently acted. His reputation as an able, energetic and influential Republican is acknowledged not only throughout the State but over the whole country. His nomination by every county in the district except one, General Koontz's own, is sufficient evidence of his popularity and the high esteem in which he is held. His eminent ability and indomitable energy will make him a prominent and influential member of Congress of whom the sixteenth district will have reason to be proud.

HON. D. WATSON ROWE, our candidate for Additional Law Judge, belongs to the number of those who shouldered their muskets and did battle for their country on the tented field. At the close of the war he laid aside the sword and took up his pen. When the office of Additional Law Judge was created by the last Legislature he was commissioned by Gov. Geary to fill the office. During the brief term that has since elapsed he has discharged the onerous and responsible duties of his office with eminent ability and in a manner so highly acceptable [illegible] judicial district as to secure for him the unanimous nomination as the Republican candidate. In fine legal ability, quick and clear perception and promptness of decision he has few superiors, while his courteous manner and fine social qualities have already made him a general favorite with the bar of the whole district.

LIEUT. J. H. LONGENECKER, one of our Legislative nominees, is still another of the "Boys in Blue," having served with distinction as Adjutant of the 101st Regiment of Penna. Volunteers. Mr. Longenecker is a young lawyer of respectable attainments, a citizen of the county and a lifelong Republican. His character for sobriety, morality and integrity is unimpeachable. The son of a farmer, thoroughly acquainted with the interests of the district and able to advocate them, he will make a faithful diligent, and efficient representative. His devotion to the interests of the party and his services as a soldier in defence of his country, in the hour of her trial and danger, entitle him to the ardent support of all his former comrades in arms as well as of every one who desires to see Republican rule and economy continued in Pennsylvania. Let Bedford County give him such a vote as his merit and patriotism deserve.

MR. WELLER, our other candidate for the Legislature is a native of Somerset county and has already served two years in the Legislature, with such credit and acceptability as to secure for him the unusual honor of being nominated for a third term. His election, as well as Mr. Longenecker's is assured, but they deserve more than a mere election and should have a large majority, such as would not only be a compliment to the candidates but exert an influence on the Presidential election in November.

COL. LEWIS A. MAY, our nominee for county Commissioner is well known to most of the people of the county. He also was a Democrat previous to the war, but his patriotism could not brook the leadership of such miserable traitors as Vallandigham, Pendleton, Seymour &c. At the call of his country he shouldered his musket in her defence. Fighting under the flag he could not vote against it and consequently cast his lot with the Union party. He served with distinction as Lieutenant Col. of the 138th Regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers and was engaged in nearly all the sanguinary struggles of the famous Sixth Corps to which his regiment belonged. Let his comrades in arms, stand by him at the polls and he will be elected.

JOSIAH M. LEHMAN of Coal Dale is a clever gentleman of fine business qualifications and will, if elected, make an efficient Poor Director. The presence of a good Republican and a shrewd business man is very much needed in the board, to guard against the very extensive leaks in the poor funds and Mr. Lehman is just the man to do it. Let the people see that he is elected if they don't want an increase of Poor taxes.

JACOB EVANS, of Londonderry and CHARLES L. BUCK, of South Woodberry are both men of respectable business qualifications and well fitted for the discharge of the duties of the respective offices of Auditor and Coroner for which they have been named.

DANIEL SAMS, our candidate for county Surveyor is so well known that it is almost superfluous to speak of him. A gentleman of unusual intelligence and ability he commands the unqualified esteem of all who know him. As a Surveyor, thoroughly acquainted with both the theory and practice of his profession, he has no superior in the State. While he appears on our ticket only at the earnest solicitation of his friends we have no hesitation in naming him as an eminently suitable candidate for the office of Surveyor General of the State when that office is again to be filled.

The Republicans of Bedford county have never been called upon to support better State and County tickets. Every candidate is well fitted for the discharge of the duties of the office for which he is named as well as deserving of the hasty support of all good citizens. Let Bedford County do herself the credit of giving them her very best figures.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A FULL TURN-OUT.

Let Republicans everywhere remember the importance of a full turn-out at the October election. It is of the utmost importance as it will have a great influence on the Presidential election in November. If we carry Pennsylvania by a large majority for Hartranft and Campbell on the 13th of October our overwhelming triumph in November will be assured. In 1867 we lost the state and permitted the copperheads to elect a Supreme Judge through pure neglect and indifference. We had 40,000 voters who did not go to the polls, when one thousand would have saved us the State. This fact will be seen by comparing the votes of 1866 and 1867 which were as follows:—

1866—Republican vote for Governor	307,276
Democratic vote	290,094
Total vote cast	597,370
Republican majority	17,178
1867—Republican vote, Supreme Judge	266,824
Democratic vote	267,746
Total vote cast	534,572
Democratic majority	920

If there had been a full vote cast in 1867, this result might have been regarded as a decided political reaction in favor of the Democracy. But the aggregate votes of the two years, when placed side by side, show that nearly 63,000 more votes were polled in 1866 than in 1867, as follows.

Total vote of 1866	597,370
Total vote of 1867	534,570
Deficiency	62,800

The Democratic vote cast in 1867 was 22,000 less than the same party cast in 1866, and the Republican vote was 40,000 less. If these 40,000 Republicans vote in October the same as they did in 1866, and the 22,000 Democrats vote the Democratic ticket, there will be a Republican majority of 20,000. Here we see what mischief a little indifference may do. Let no one stay at home in the expectation that there will be enough without him. Such folly lost us last year's election, when we had an actual majority of 20,000 voters if they had gone to the polls. It is the duty of every good citizen to inform himself in regard to the issues of the day and go to the polls and vote for what he believes to be the right. He can delegate the duty to no one else. Let every Republican do his duty on the 13th and we will carry Pennsylvania by 20,000 majority. But if 40,000 Republicans stay at home, each supposing that his neighbor will go and that there will be enough without him, we will lose the State again and endanger the election of Grant and Colfax. The issues are vital ones and include *Peace* or *War*. Every one believes that another civil war would follow the election of Seymour and Blair for they have declared for revolution. All know that the Election of Grant and Colfax will secure PEACE. With Union and Liberty, the Peace and prosperity of the country at stake who will dare to stay at home. To work then, every one, and not only go to the polls early yourself but see that your neighbor is there also, and we will carry Pennsylvania for Hartranft and Campbell by a majority that will blot out the last hope of the rebel conspirators.

HOW THE NEW REBELLION IS TO BE INAUGURATED.

At a Democratic Convention at Georgetown, Kentucky a few days ago, one of the speakers, a rebel lawyer let the cat out of the bag in the following style:

"As there are no reporters present," he observed, "I may venture to speak more freely than I otherwise should deem it prudent to do. We shall hold white elections in every Southern State, and choose electors for Seymour and Blair. If the House refuses to count the votes cast by these electors, the Northern Democracy are pledged to us to resist by force the inauguration of the Republican President. We have agreed to back them. Eight years ago they promised to back us: but they failed, and left us in the lurch. Now we have promised to back them, and shall not fail."

Here is a bold, downright defiance and disregard of the law of the land proclaimed before-hand, with the added threat to undertake to resist the inauguration of a legally elected President by force. It is thus they propose to begin a new civil war. We have heard the same threat made here in the streets of our town by those who know the secret plans of the leaders of the Democratic party. It is in effect the same thing that is contained in Blair's Broadhead letter. The same thing is contained in the eighth section of the New York platform where it declares the reconstruction acts null and void. It all means WAR and a fresh effort to redeem the "Lost Cause." Let the friends of Peace beware. Seymour and Blair are pledged to this rebel platform. By the election of Grant and Colfax the Peace and security of the country will be assured.

THEIR LAST EXPLOITS.—The last Democratic Cabinet under Buchanan embraced the traitors, Cobb, Floyd and Thompson. Cobb bankrupted the United States Treasury. Floyed stole the arms and amunition from Northern Arsenals and sent them South to the rebels. Thompson stole the funds of the Department of the Interior and carried them South to assist the rebels. A beautiful trio of Democratic celebrities. Yet this is the party that claims a right to take charge of the government because of its integrity and uprightness. Honest farmer, mechanic or merchant, be you Democrat or Republican is it safe to entrust the interests of either the State or national governments in the hands of such a party. Vote for Grant and Colfax. Hartranft and Campbell, Cessna, Longenecker and Weller. Vote the whole Republican ticket. Vote for peace, economy, light taxes, and the honest payment of the nation's debt.

THE *Gazette* makes a great ado about the tariff on sugar, tea and coffee. Why the Democratic platform proposed to tax in addition, and at the same rate (equal taxation) upon their actual value, the farmer's wagons, horses, ploughs, houses, lands, furniture and every kind of property he owns. That is how Democracy proposes to remedy the matter. Farmers how do you like the proposition? The Republicans have reduced the taxes about one half within the past year and propose a still further reduction as rapidly as the condition of the national finances will permit. The Democracy propose to double, treble and quadruple the taxes, by taxing every thing you have. Vote for Grant and Colfax and the reduction of taxes.

DON'T fail to read the report of the rebel riot and murders in another column of this paper. It will give a true idea of the defiant and rebellious spirit aroused in the Southern States by the Copperhead platform and the men who advocate it. If union men are murdered now for daring to speak their sentiments what will be the condition of affairs after the election, if Seymour and Blair should be elected? Does not every one see the imperative necessity of electing one whom rebels have learned to respect as well as fear. The election of Grant and Colfax alone can secure peace and safety for loyal men white or black in the Southern States. "Let us have PEACE."

REMEMBER that the commissioners and Poor Directors of Bedford County are about to expend $40,000 or $50,000 in the erection of a new Alms-house. In view of the way the Poor-house matters have been managed in the past, we ask every good citizen if it would not be a good thing to have at least one Republican in each of the boards, both of commissioners and Poor Directors. Let every one, who thinks that it would be good to have both parties represented, vote for Col. Lewis A. May and Josiah M. Lehman.

BRICK POMEROY'S new paper, The *Democrat* seems to be going down hill about as fast as the Democratic party. It started out a short time ago with 25,000 subscribers, but the more respectable Democrats have become disgusted with it, or the party is rapidly dying out for its circulation has fallen to 10,000 according to the latest accounts. It and the modern Democratic party will fizzle out together about the 3d of next November.

JOHN H. SURRATT, the last rebel under arrest, either for murder or treason was released a few days ago. Jeff Davis is out on bail and has gone on a pleasure trip to England. This is the way traitors are punished and treason made odious. Davis and Surratt both belong to the modern Democracy and would vote for Seymour and Blair if they could get a chance.

THE New Democratic Arithmatic, by which they make a Republican majority of over 8000 a glorious Democratic victory, is supposed to run as follows:

"Twice one is five,
Carry four makes seven;
Twice six is twenty-nine,
And eighteen's eleven:
And between you and me,
It is very plain to see
We can carry all the States,
By the double rule of three!"

REMEMBER that a Democratic rebellion has loaded the country with debt and taxes. If you want the debt enlarged and the taxes increased vote the Democratic ticket.

REMEMBER that the leaders of the Democratic party to day are the same men who either led the rebels in arms or sympathized with a rebellion that cost the country $5000,000,000 and 500,000 of her best and bravest men. Can you vote for such men? Are *they* fit to be trusted with power and authority whose hands are yet reeking with the blood of our martyred heroes?

WE judge of parties as well as men by their company. Robert E. Lee, Jeff. Davis, General Beaurrgard, General Forres, and Wade Hampton are Democrats and are doing all they can for the election of Seymour and Blair. Booth, Wirz and Atzerodt were Democrats. How do you like the company? Vote for Grant and Colfax.

REMEMBER that the Republicans have been paying off both the national and State debts and at the same time lightening the taxes. Vote for Grant Colfax, Hartranft and Campbell. If you want the same policy applied to Bedford County and her debt and taxes vote for May, Lehman, Evans and Buck.

REMEMBER the TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR deficit in the Poor House accounts. They are not the only leaks in the Bedfordcounty finances. If you want these leaks stopped vote for the gallant soldier, Col. Lewis A. May, for Josiah M. Lehman, Jacob Evans and Charles L. Buck.

THE *Gazette* figures out $40,00 of taxes on the segars, tea and coffee of every farmer. How much will his taxes be when his horses, cattle, farming utensils, houses and lands are taxed at the same rate according to the "Equal Taxation" programme of the Democratic platform?

GO TO WORK without delay. See that every man is assessed and his taxes paid. Attend to the getting out of every vote. It is work that tells. Idle talk amounts to nothing. Get out every vote and we will have 25,000 of a majority on the 13th of October.

REMEMBER that during six years of war the Republicans paid off $5,000,000 of the State debt and abolished all State taxes. If you want the State debt paid and taxes of every kind still further reduced vote for Hartranft and Campbell.

THE ELECTION of Grant and Colfax alone will insure Peace to the country. Let every lover of Peace do all in his power to secure an overwhelming victory for the whole union ticket and the peace of the country will be assured.

IF you want the $40,000 or $50,000 to be spent in the erection of the new Almshouse, judiciously expended, Vote for Col. Lewis A. May and put a Republican in the Board of County Commissioners.

$5,000,000 is the cost of a Democratic rebellion. 500,000 lives were sacrificed in putting it down. Is such a party fit to be trusted with power?

IT is not every Democrat that is a rebel. But every unrepentant rebel is a Democrat and will vote for Seymour and Blair.

REMEMBER that every Democrat in Congress except two voted for paying GOLD to the BOND-HOLDERS..

"IF ANY MAN ATTEMPTS TO HAUL DOWN THE AMERICAN FLAG SHOOT HIM ON THE SPOT."

Gen. Dix, the American Minister at Paris, has sent the following letter to a friend in New York. It was not written for publication, but the gentleman, to whom it was addressed, has consented to give it to the public:

PARIS, Sept. 4, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: It was my hope that my distance from home would have secured me from all participation in the political excitement prevailing there. But I notice an announcement in one of the newspapers that I am heart and hand with Mr. Seymour. I am not aware of anything in the present or the past, which could rightfully subject me to such an imputation.

I have been acquainted with Mr. Seymour more than a quarter of a century. He is an amiable gentleman of unexceptionable private character, and of respectable talents. But you know as well as I that he has not a single qualification for the successful execution of the high official trust to which he has been nominated; and he is especially deficient in that firmness of purpose, which in critical emergencies, is the only safeguard against public disorder and calamity. He has been twice, at different times, Governor of the State of New York; and he has in neither case had the talent or the tact to keep the Democratic party of the State together more than two years. I should regard his election at this juncture, when steadiness of purpose, decision, and selfcontrol are so much needed, as one of the greatest calamities that could befall the country.

Moreover, he has been put in nomination by a Convention which has openly declared the purpose of those it represents, to pay the greater part of the public debt, contracted to preserve the Union, in depreciated paper. Such a measure would, in my judgment, be a palpable violation of the public faith, pledged under circumstances which should have been binding on all honorable men. Mr. Seymour has made public speeches to show that it is our duty to pay the debt in specie. In accepting his nomination to the Presidency he adopts the declaration that it ought to be paid in paper. I know nothing so humiliating in the history of American politics as this tergiversation. It was, perhaps, not unfit that Mr. Seymour, after presiding in 1864 over the Chicago Convention, which declared the war a failure, should preside over the Convention of 1868, in which a proposition to discredit the debt contracted to carry on the war was received with "tremendous cheering," and that he should be the chosen instrument to execute this act of National turpitude.

I do not believe that the wishes or opinions of the great body of the Democratic party are fairly expressed in these proceedings. They have nothing in common with the statesmanlike views of policy, and the high sense of national honor, which guided the party when Martin Van Buren, William L. Marcy, Silas Wright, Lewis Cass, and Stephen A. Douglas were among its most conspicuous members.

I see but one source of safety for the country under existing circumstances, and that is in the election of Gen. Grant. In his decision of character, good sense, moderation, and disinterested patriotism, I believe the South will have a far better hope of regaining the position in the Union to which it is entitled, than under a man whose political career has been in nothing more conspicuously marked than in an utter infirmity of purpose.

Independently of all these considerations, I should be greatly surprised if the people of the United States were to elect as their Chief Magistrate, a man who was making, at the Academy of Music, on the 4th of July, 1863, a speech, deficient in all the characteristics of an elevated love of country, at the very hour when Gen. Grant was carrying the victorious arms of the Union into Vicksburg, and when thousands of our fellow-countrymen were pouring out their blood on the plains of Gettysburg, in defense of their homes, and the Government which Mr. Seymour was doing all in his power to embarrass and discredit.

I am quite willing that you should show this letter to any friends who may take an interest in my opinion in regard to the coming election, and I am particularly desirous of removing the impression, if it exists, that I am in favor of Mr. Seymour, or the repudiation of any portion of the public debt. I am, dear Sir, very truly, yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

IN one establishment in Albany, forty-five voters are employed, of which two are for Seymour, three doubtful, and forty for Grant.

GEORGIA.

RIOT AND MURDERS IN CAMILLA.

The Rebel Democracy attack and wound a Republican Candidate for Congress—republicans killed—Gov. Bullock's Message to the Legislature—appeal to the President tabled.

ATLANTA, Sept. 21.—On Saturday last, Col. Pierce, Republican candidate for Congress from the IId District, and Capt. Murphy, Republican Presidential Elector, went to Camilla, Mitchell County, in the southwestern part of the State, to speak at a public meeting, which had previously been announced. When near town they were met by a Rebel, mounted and armed, who warned them not to go into the town. They went on, and were soon met by the Sheriff of the County, who informed them that the people would not allow a Radical to speak in Camilla. They persisted, however, and on reaching the Court-House, they and their friends were assaulted by a mob. Col. Pierce is dangerously shot, Capt. Murphy is badly hurt, and many more of the Republicans were killed and wounded. A large majority of the Republicans were colored men, who, obedient to Gov. Bullock's proclamation of the 14th inst., had left their arms at home. They were of course beaten and shot down by the Seymour Democracy, almost without any resistance. Official reports place the number of killed and wounded at fifty. Among the victims are a colored woman and her infant. These outrages are being perpetrated all over the State. Gov. Bullock sent a strong message to the Legislature this afternoon, accompanied by an official report of the riot from Major Howard, U. S. A., commanding the Sub District, and recommending the Legislature to call on the President for troops to suppress the insurrection, and enforce the laws of the State. After reading the message, the following preamble and resolution were offered in the Senate and House by the Republicans:

Whereas, The laws of the United States prevent the organization of a Militia force; and whereas, the civil officers of the State are unable to execute the law and maintain the peace. Therefore, be it.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, respectfully requested to place at the disposal of the Governor of this State such military force, from the armies of the United States, as the said Governor may from time to time call for, and deem necessary to the preservation of the peace, and protection of the rights, lives, and property of the citizens of this State, and for the execution of the laws, orders and decrees of the civil officers.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and is hereby, requested to transmit a copy of this action to the President by telegraph.

This was voted down by the Senate and House, and a democratic committee was raised in each body, to whom the Governor's Message was referred, and where it will lie buried. Gov. Bullock has done all in his power to secure protection for loyal citizens, but is entirely thwarted by the majority in the Legislature.

We clip the following from the Editorial columns of the "*Leader*," Cleveland, Ohio one of the most influential papers of the West.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—In calling the attention of our readers to this valuable preparation, we do so with a full conviction that it is a highly scientific remedy for Dyspepsia, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the Liver or Stomach. In making this assertion, we are sustained by the testimony of many of the eminent professional men of the country. Lawyers, physicians, and clergymen, all bear witness to its great usefulness. It contains no alcoholic stimulant, but is purely medicinal, being compounded from the prescription of one of the most celebrated physicians of his day, and is well known and used by the faculty of the present time. It has been before the public in its present shape for over twenty years, and during that time has become "known all over the world." To those in need of a remedy of this character, we would say procure it at once, and do not waste your time and money on the many worthless compounds that now flood the market; and those who are not in immediate want of it, we would advise to be prepared to battle with disease by keeping it always in the house.

Hoofland's German Tonic Combines all the ingredients of the Bitters with pure Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, &c. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where Alcoholic Stimulant may be necessary. It is a preparation of rare value, and most agreeable to the palate. Principal Office, 631 Arch St., Philad'a, Pa. Sold everywhere.

A MAN WITH A CHARMED LIFE.—The New Orleans *Picayune* says: All great cities are full of strange characters, but at present New Orleans excels in this respect. Living here is an individual whose remarkable career is almost without a parallel in the annals of romance. He was born in Indiana, and is now about forty years of age. His name is Edward Caruthers. Being engaged in a personal difficulty with a man named Simpson, at Madison, in the fall of 1846, he killed his antagonist and fled to the American army, then entering Mexico. At the battle of Chapultepec he was taken prisoner, and laid for months in a Mexican dungeon. Being released at last he married a Spanish girl, and settled on the Rio Grande. Here being attacked by the Indians, himself and family were carried into captivity, where he spent two years. Effecting his escape he joined a ranger company, and was shot in a fight with the Comanches, scalped and left for dead. He, however, recovered and joined the Walker expedition to Nicaragua, where he was wounded, captured and again imprisoned. But being again released he sailed for the United States. The vessel he was in was wrecked, and he barely escaped with his life. He was one of the passengers on the ill-fated Evening Star, and again escaped death where so many perished. He is now a resident of this city, and delights in relating adventures which are certainly remarkable to the last degree.

Real Estate.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Heirs and Guardians of Heirs of Jonathan Harcleroad, deceased, will offer for sale, at public outcery, on or near the premises, on

SATURDAY, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1868,

all the following, described Real Estate, situate in the township of Colerain, in the County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of George Waltman, James England, Philip Diehl, Joseph S. Diehl, H. P. Diehl, and Henry Harcleroad's heirs, containing 142 acres and 20 perches nett measure; about FIFTY acres cleared and under fence, and the remainder of the tract is well covered with White Oak, Chestnut, and other valuable timber. The soil is productive, chiefly limestone land, and all susceptible of cultivation. This property is favorably located, in the heart of the fertile valley of "Friends Cove," convenient to good schools and churches, about five miles from Bedford, and about seven miles from the Railroad Station, at Mount Dallas. Title indisputable.

Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M. of said day when due attendance will be given, and terms made known by the undersigned Widow, Heirs, and Guardian of Heirs of Jonathan Harcleroad, deceased.

SUSAN HARCLEROAD,
CHARLES HARCLEROAD,
ADAM HARCLEROAD,
JONATHAN HARCLEROAD,
SUSAN DIEHL,
JACOB HARCLEROAD,
ELIZBBETH DIEHL,
PHILIP HARCLEROAD, for himself and Guardian of Anna Mary and John Philip Harcleroad, minor children of Henry Harcleroad, dec'd, and as purchaser of the share of Christian Harcleroad, dec'd.
JOHN HARCLEROAD, for himself and Guardian of Ellen and Simon Henry Harcleroad, minor children of Henry Harcleroad, dec'd. 25sep

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85 range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

JOHN LUTZ,
Real Estate Agent,
Feb. 1, 1867, Bedford, Pa

POLITICAL ITEMS.

A TERRE Haute, Indiana Hebrew offers a standing bet of $10,000, three to one, that Grant will be the next President.

FIFTY-TWO persons at Des Moines, Iowa, who have heretofore been Democrats, have declared their intention to vote for Grant and Colfax.

GEN. BUCHANAN, commanding the fifth District, has declared for Grant. He has been commended by Democrats for his Conservative instincts.

HALF the voters of Union township West Virginia, put their names on the Grant list on the 18th. Among them were six old Democrats.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE, ex-candidate for the Presidency before the New York Convention is announced by the Zanesville *Courier* to have written a letter to a friend in that place declaring for Grant and Colfax.

SURRATT has been released on a technical point. The leniency of the court in permitting him to plead pretty much as he wanted, finding one special plea after another and never allowing the Government the advantage of its own demurrers, is at least extraordinary.

Gen. Charles W. Roberts, of Bangor, who was a speaker in the Democratic interest in Penobscott county, Maine, said in a recent speech: "Take out the churches and the temperance societies, and there will be nothing left of the Republican party."

THE Ku-Klux of Alabama have made haste to prove to the world that the Governor and Legislature are right in calling upon the President for troops. They have just mustered in force near Tuscumbia, overpowered the officers of the law, and hung three negroes.

THE New York *Times* says it is stated that General Hancock has written a letter saying that Seymour and Blair have not the ghost of a chance, and adds: "We could name half a dozen very prominent Democrats in this city—whose names would carry weight everywhere—who have openly said the same thing."

IF our Copperhead friends are not satisfied with Radical reports and speculations concerning Maine, they may read what one of their number—the Richmond *Dispatch*—says on the subject. That is:

"*If Maine shall show a gain, large or small, for the Radicals, Seymour may consider his chance for being a successor of George Washington as small indeed.*"

Small it is; let it be recorded.

AT one period of the war the Government had not greenbacks enough to pay the soldiers, and the Secretary of the Treasury offered those Government bonds. They accepted the offer and took $20.000,000 of the seven-thirty bonds. Were these "fighting boys in blue" "bloated bond-holders?"

NEW SYSTEM.—The *Democracy* have invented a new mode of *cypherin.*' They turn the figures upside down, and run them the wrong way. By this ingenious mode, the more they lose in any State, the more they gain. Isn't it nice? "Necessity is the mother of invention-"

A PARTY of Western politicians had occasion to call on President Johnson last week. Their mission was to seek Government patronage for election purposes. One of the number has since let out the fact that the President did not receive them kindly, but rather discouraged them. He spoke dolefully of the prospects of the Democratic party, saying that he firmly believed Seymour would not carry more than four States, in November next.

"IF ANY MAN PULLS DOWN THE AMERICAN FLAG SHOOT HIM ON THE SPOT." Such were the orders of a distinguished Democratic official under Mr. Buchanan, who loved his country more than his party. The man who made that memorable order was General John A. Dix, who afterwards, when in command at New York, told Gov. Seymour that he had troops enough to manage his "friends" and him too, and who is now the American Minester to France. No one, therefore, need be surprized to learn that General Dix declares no earnestly in favor of the election of Grant and Colfax.

CORRY O'LANUS has heard all about those "Immense Rebel gains in Maine." He has received the following letter:

SQUEDUNK, Me.

TO C. O'LANUS, ESQ.: The election in the town has gone just as we expected. The Republicans have carried the town by an increased majority, but the heaviest proportionate gain has been on the Democratic side, as you will see by the figures:

	1867.	1868.		1867.	1868.
Republican	50	60	Democratic	1	2
			Totals	51	62

The Democratic gain is 100 per cent., while the Republican gain only 20 per cent. At this rate the redemption of Maine is only a question of time.

Yours, HUGH B. BLODE.

Miscellaneous.

LOTS AT PRIVATE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A HOME.

The subscribers will sell a number of lots adjoining the CHALYBEATE SPRING PROPERTY in Bedford township,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

On two of them dwelling houses have already been erected. This is a splendid opportunity to buy a cheap and most desirable home, as the lots lie immediately opposite the Chalybeate Spring Park, on the road, and not more than 120 yards from the Spring, at the following low prices:

1. One-half acre lot with dwelling house and other out-buildings, garden and fruit trees, and the best of water convenient, at $700, cash.
2. Half-acre lot $180, cash.
3. Half acre lot $180, cash.
4. Half acre lot $180, cash.

5 and 6. Half acre lots with dwelling house, brick yard, garden and fruit trees thereon for $850, cash.

7. Contains three acres covered with fruit trees, and in a good state of cultivation, adjoining the above lots, for $450, cash.

Any person desiring to buy a home, a few yards out of Bedford, will find this offer worth serious consideration.

JOHN LUTZ,
may8.tf Real Estate Agent, Bedford, Pa.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF
LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. JOHN LUTZ.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of George Deitrick, late of Harrison township, dec'd, having been this day issued to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present the same duly authenticated for settlement. DAVID MILLER,
21aug Administrator.

LOOK OUT.

The Books of IRVINE & STATLER are still in my hands for collection. All accounts remaining unsettled on their Books from and after the 10th day of August, 1868, will be issued on without regard to friend or foe.

Bedford, July 31, H. NICODEMUS.

New Advertisements.

DR. TAYLOR'S
OLIVE BRANCH BITTERS.

A MILD AND AGREEABLE
TONIC STIMULANT,
STOMACHIC and CARMINATIVE
BITTERS,
EXTRACTED ENTIRELY FROM
HERBS and ROOTS.
HIGHLY BENEFICIAL IN
DYSPEPSIA,
GENERAL DEBILITY,
and LOSS OF APPETITE;
AND AN EXCELLENT
CORRECTIVE
FOR PERSONS SUFFERING FROM DISORDERS OF THE BOWELS, FLATULENCE, &C.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DEPOT, NO. 413 MARKET ST., PHID'A.

J. K. TAYLOR & CO.
25sep1y

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.—The annual examinations of teachers for Bedford county, will be held as follows:—East Providence, (Householder's S. H.) Saturday, Oct. 3; Colerain and Rainsburg, (Brick Church,) Saturday, Oct. 10; Southampton, Saturday, Oct. 17, (Adam's S. H.); Harrison, (Buffalo Mills,) Monday, Oct. 19; Londonderry, (Bridgeport,) Tuesday, Oct. 20; Juniata (Buena Vista,) Wednesday Oct. 21; Napier and Schellsburgh, (Schellsburg.) Thursday, Oct. 22; St. Clair, (Eight Square,) Friday, Oct. 23; Union, (Moses',) Saturday, Oct. 24; Cumberland Valley, (Centerville,) Monday, Oct. 26, Bedford Borough and Bedford Tp., (Bedford,) Tuesday, October 27; Snake Spring, (Hartley's,) Wednesday, Oct. 28; West Providence and Bloody Run, (Bloody Run,) Thursday, Oct. 29; Monroe, (Fleteher's,) Friday and Saturday, Oct. 30, 31; Hopewell, (Dasher's,) Monday, Nov. 2; Broadtop, (Hopewell,) Tuesday, Nov. 3; Liberty and Saxton, (Stonerstown,) Wednesday, Nov. 4: Middle Woodberry and Woodberry Borough, (Woodberry,) Thursday, Nov. 5; South Woodberry, (New Enterprise,) Friday, Nov. 6; St. Clairsville, Saturday, Nov. 7.

Special Examinations, at Bedford, Saturday, Nov. 14, and Saturday, Nov. 21. No other special examinations will be held. All examinations will begin at 9 o'clk A. M. Persons who have not taught in the county heretofore, and with whom the Superintendent is not acquainted must present certificates of good moral character before they can be examined.

Applicants will be examined only in such townships where they have made application for a school. H. W. FISHER,
Bedford, Sept. 14, 1868-4w Co. Supt.

600 ACRES OF EXCELLENT FARM
LAND FOR SALE.

ONE TRACT containing 262 acres, with good log house and barn thereon; also a good SAW-MILL, worth a rental of $200 per annum. About half this tract is excellent bottom and the balance upland. About 100 acres are cleared, well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation; balance well timbered. The whole tract is well watered, and is situate on Dunning's creek, in St. Clair tp., adjoining lands of John Alstadt, Jacob Andrews and Jacob Beckley. The mill and farm will be sold separately, or together, to suit purchasers.

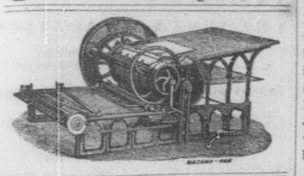
ALSO, one tract containing 183 acres, having a good log house and barn and out-buildings thereon. About 65 acres cleared, well fenced and in a good state of cultivation; balance covered with an excellent growth of valuable timber—well watered and situate near Pleasantville, in St. Clair tp., adjoining lands of Jacob Alstadt, Jacob Bowser, Jacob Beckley and Joseph mith.

ALSO, one tract containing 157 acres, about 20 acres cleared, well fenced and in a good state of cultivation; balance covered with an excellent growth of valuable timber; well watered and situate in St. Clair Township, adjoining lands of Jacob Beckley, Joseph Smith and Christian Mock.

These lands formerly belonged to the estate of Nicholas Lyons, deceased, and are in a neighborhood well supplied with schools, churches, stores, &c.

Each of these tracts will be sold as a whole or in parts, to suit purchasers, and will be

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 2, 1868.

Soldiers' and Sailors' County Committee Meeting.

Bedford Bor.: Serg't Alex. Lyon.
" Twp.: E. Y. Imler.
Bloody Run Bor.: Capt. Adam Weaverling.
Broad Top Twp.: Lieut. James Cleaver.
Coaldale Bor: Geo. W. Evans.
Colerain Twp.: Serg't Reuben Stone.
Cumberland Valley: Capt. Martin Bortz.
Harrison: Josiah Hofman.
Hopewell: Capt. John Eichelberger.
Juniata: Jacob Corley.
Liberty: Lieut. L. B. Waltz.
Londonderry: Richard Sansom.
Monroe: G. B. Amick.
Napier: Capt. G. S. Mullin.
Providence E: John W. Sams.
Providence W.: Alex, Clark.
Saxton Bor.: Capt. E. Eichelberger.
Schellsburg Bor.: Capt. L. Conley.
St. Clairsville Bor.: Thomas Slick.
St. Clair Twp.: William Kirk.
Southampton: H. Clay Lashley.
Snake Springs: B. F. Jamison.
Union: Joseph Griffith.
Woodberry Bor.: Lieut. Wm. Roberts.
Woodberry M.: Harry Scheimer.
" S.: Lieut. J. T. Ketring.

J. H. LONGENECKER, *Chairman.*
I. H. RAWLINS, *Secy.*

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS!

The friends of the government during the trying hours of the rebellion, and all who are in favor of the platform of principles laid down at Chicago by the National Republican Convention of 1868, will hold meetings for the discussion of the issues of the day, as follows:

BRIDGEPORT, Londonderry, October 2d.
WEST END, Juniata, October 2d.

MASS MEETINGS:

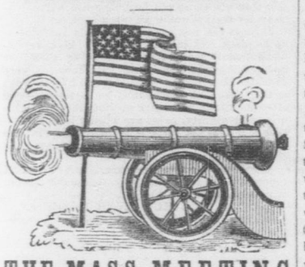
BLACK'S TANNERY, Satuaday, October 3d, 2 o'clock P. M.
BEDFORD BOROUGH, Tuesday, October 6th, 2 o'clock P. M.
WOODBERRY, Saturday, Oct. 10th, 2 P. M.
PLEASANTVILLE, St. Clair township, Thursday, October 8th, 2 P. M.

ABLE SPEAKERS WILL ADDRESS THESE MEETINGS.

☞ The Republiehn Silver Cornet Band will be in attendance at some of them.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
J. T. KEAGY, Sec'y. Chairman.

GRAND RALLY!



THE MASS MEETING

To be held at Bedford, on the 6th of October, will be addressed by the
Hon. A. H. CRAGIN,
of New Hampshire,
Hon. R. STOCKETT MATHEWS,
of Maryland,
Hon. MAHLON CHANCE,
of Ohio.

Let us have a Rally, such as that when the Old Commoner marshaled you before him; an assembly of the true hearts at Bedford, as when on a like occasion the love of Lincoln thrilled your hearts.

"Come as the news comes from Maine."
"For our cause it is just, and triumph we must."

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
J. T. KEAGY, Sec'y. Chairman.

Local Affairs.

GOOD CIDER VINEGAR, at Heckerman's Drug Store.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price. 2t

PROGRESSING, the various buildings in process of erection about town. Fair weather and diligent work will be required to put most of them under roof before winter.

INSTITUTE.—We understand that the county Institute will meet in Bedford, on Monday, October 12th and will continue in session five days. Several lecturers from abroad have been engaged.

THE Republicans of Bloody Run will hold a mass meeting on Friday evening October 2d. Let there be a full turn-out from the surrounding neighborhood and a grand rally for Grant, Colfax, and Peace.

DONT FORGET the mass meetings at Black's Tannery at the foot of Dry Ridge on the 3d and at Pleasantville on the 8th of October. Let all, who can, be in attendance and hear the vital issues of the day discussed.

WHEN IN TOWN don't forget to call at the INQUIRER Book store and get whatever you want, in the way of books stationery &c., We keep the best and cheapest stock in the county and are constantly receiving fresh supplies.

MAINE.—The official returns show a Republican majority of 20,404. The Democrats in this vicinity still have some hopes of carrying the State of Southampton, providing the Republicans don't circulate any more "spellin books."

MASS MEETING AT WOODBURY.—The time of the Republican Mass Meeting at woodbury has been changed from Wednesday, October 7th, to Saturday, October 10th at 2 o'clock P. M. Remember the Change, and let there a full turn out.

IN TOWN.—Judge Rowe, our popular candidate for Additional Law Judge, was in town on Tuesday and presided at the session of the adjourned court held on that day. The Judge's popularity increases as he becomes better known to our people. His election by a large majority is already a fixed fact.

THE WEATHER, after a long and dreary season of rain and mud, cleared up on Saturday last. Our farmers, taking advantage of the pleasant weather that has since followed, have been very busy getting in their fall crops. They will require at least two weeks yet to get their fall grain sown.

THE CAMPAIGN.—Spirited Republican meetings were held during last week at Lashley's in Southampton township, Clearville in Monroe, Cherry Grove and Gracey's in East Providence, Centreville in Cumberland Valley, and Marietta in Union, and in the boroughs of Coaldale and Saxton. The meeting at Coaldale was organized by the appointment of the following officers!—President J. M. Lehman, vice Presidents A. J. Wigton, John Paul, Secretary W. H. H. Berry after which it was ably addressed by J. R. Durborrow Esq.

The Republicans of Coaldale have organized an active and efficient Grant and Colfax Club which is doing good service in the union cause, its officers are as follows President, W. Murray, Vice Presidents, John Green Esq. Michael Griffith, Secretaries, J. M. Lehman, W. H. H. Berry, Executive Committee John Taylor, J. M. Long, G. D. Knee, Canvassing Committee B. M. Bair, Joseph Mitchell, Thomas Price, W. Pinchen, Thos. Johns, David Young, Treasurer, W. R. Green. The club meets every Thursday evening.

The meeting at Marietta in Union township was organized by the appointment of John Whysong, President, Urish Gordon and Jeremiah Clark, Vice Presidents and Daniel Ritchey and F. T. Crist Secretaries. The issues of the campaign were then ably discussed by M. A. Points Esq. in his usually happy style. After which a brief address was made by the editor of the INQUIRER and the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for the whole Republican ticket. Union township is wide awake and will give a good account of herself at the polls on the 13th of October.

An enthusiastic meeting was held at Imler's store in Bedford township on Monday evening the 28th inst. Though the farmers were were busy with their fall work, there was an unusually full turn-out for a Democratic stronghold like Bedford township. The meeting was organized by the appointment of William Phillips, President, A. C. Price, William Earnest, Frederick Zimmers, Henry Speck and Micheal Dibert, Vice Presidents, and D. A. S. Tomlinson and Henry Dibert, Secretaries. The issues of the day were discussed by Mr. C. Smith, M. A. Points Esq., and J. Lutz. The Speakers, and the party accompanying them, were hospitably entertained by Mr. E. Y. Imler and his estimable lady to whom we are requested to tender the thanks of the whole party.

The prospect is brightening every day in Bedford county. Cheering news comes to us from every section. The Democracy have tried the game of brag, but find that whistling has failed to keep their courage up. The State they know is hopeless and they are now trembling for the county. Vigorous work and a full turn-out is all that is wanted on the part of the Republicans to make a large gain and perhaps carry the county. Let Republicans remember this and go to work with a will.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Bedford Grant and Colfax club was held on Tuesday evening the 29th inst. Spirited addresses were delivered by Messrs. Hall and Holloban.

STILL ANOTHER FIZZLE. BIG DREAM &c., Just as we predicted, Seymour & Blair club back again. The More they swing around, the less they grow. On Saturday Evening last a tremendous effort was made to Scare up enough Cops to form a quorum for the club. After several hours hard pleading with the lukewarm boys, the marshalled forces, (5 boys and the chairman of the County Committee) formed in procession and headed by the Band, marched to the Court House.—Meeting called to order.—Mr. Wm. Hartley took the stand, and in the course of his Speech, related the following *Dream.* "Methinks I saw a road 400 miles long, six feet wide, and a canal of blood on either side. At the extremity of the road was a very large wagon heavily laden, and drawn by 20,000,000 of people. On the canals, appeared to be boats moving to and fro, whose occupants were of dark complexion." At this point we became highly excited, and involuntarily looked around for a DANIEL (Nebuchadnezzar's resource) for an interpretor, but hist!—"Methinks as I stood gazing upon this sight an angel appeared unto me and said "In the wagon is the enormous debt of the nation and the negroes that have been freed, being drawn by the democratic tax payers."—Bedford certainly is the most remarkable place in the old keystone. Her well known waters, pleasant situation, healthy climate, handsome women, two cornet Bands, fast horses, roosters &c. Famous for the erection of Booth's monument—the raising of three companies to defend Andy Johnson—the sending of her men south to point their guns Northward—The throwing away of soldiers votes—Resisting the Draft—Burning Union Men's Barns—Shooting enrolling officers—Hunting, caves &c &c, which will defy competition anywhere. Lastly but not least, it is the habitation of him that dreameth a dream, and is advocate with the Spirits for dying democracy.—With the exception of skeptics, the democrats of that meeting will be in an awful dilemma, for they must accept the interpretation of dreams to the same extent as they do the dream itself. In the language of dreams, boats denote trouble. Running blood, presage certain death. To speak with an angel is evil. To dream of persons having a dark complexion signifies a very dangerous disease. To dream of niggers in any other capacity than singers or dancers, is portentous of great ill. O! democracy how true then is that dream—Seymour says the nomination plunged him in a sea of troubles. Sun Set COX says there is no earthly hope for democracy. Maine thunders the same ominous sounds in your ears. Southren Ku-Klux fully demonstrate it, and in ten days, Pennsylvania will bury you so deep in the dreamy land that you will never hear another echo.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, Lippincott, Our Young Folks, and Every Saturday for October are all on our table.

Among the articles in the Atlantic we notice Inebriate Asylums and a Visit to one, by James Parton. Petroleum in Burmah by J. W. Palmer. The Man and Brother, Part 2 by De Forest. The Two Rabbis by Whittier. Kings' Crowns and Fools' Caps. by Miss J. G. Austin. The Face in The Glass, Part 2 Love's Queen, by Winter. Bacon first paper, by E. P. Whipple.

IN LIPPINCOTT we have Dallas Galbraith (concluded). The Dispute about Liberal Education, 2. Vox Populi. Strength, and How to Use It. The Old Wedding Ring.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS has—Second Lecture on Heat. The Peterkins at the Menagerie (with illustration) Corn Harvest, by Trowbridge. Autumn, by Mary N. Prescott. Our Little Prince, by G. W. Seares. Music.—Melody From The Opera of "Les Huguenots." by White and Our Letter Box.

EVERY SATURDAY has, The Last of the American Federalists,—by Quincy.

On A. Piece of Chalk by Proff. Huxley, F. R.S. &c. Mrs. Siddons's last Appearance as Lady Macbeth. Auld Lang Syne. Studies of Thackeray, by James Hannay 1. The Stockbroker of Dinglewood (continued) Foreign Notes &c.

Give us a call—INQUIRER Book Store.

TURN OUT, TURN OUT.—Let us have a full turn out from all parts of the county to the mass meeting at Bedford on Tuesday the 6th of October. Able and eloquent speakers will be in attendance from abroad. This will be the only county meeting of the Campaign and should be a grand rally of all the friends of Union. Liberty and Peace.

WHAT ANSWER?—*A Story of To-Day.*—By Anna E. Dickinson. $1.50. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

Miss Dickinson's reputation as one of the most popular lecturers in the country will draw public attention to her novel which Ticknor and Fields have just published. Those who have listened to her eloquent lectures will turn to her book with eager interest.

"What Answer" has a skilfully-constructed plot, and deals with some of the most important events of the late war. The story is one that will deeply interest those who read simply for entertainment; the characters, incidents, and situations will attract and charm novel-readers; and no thoughtful person can be uninterested in the bold and earnest treatment which some important political and social questions receive in this volume.

THE HALF-DOLLAR TENNYSON.—The nine different editions of the Laureate's poetry which Ticknor and Fields have hitherto published seem insufficient to meet all the requirements of the reading public. Their *Diamond Edition*, published two years ago, was a miracle of cheap, elegant, and compact book-making. It is quite outdone, however, in cheapness and compactness, by the *Half-Dollar Edition* of Tennyson's Complete Poems, just published by Ticknor and Fields. This edition is from new types, set in double columns, is remarkable for beauty, and no danger to the eyes need be feared from reading it. It is neatly and durably bound in a handsome green paper cover, with an excellent vignette head of Tennyson. No one can now complain that Tennyson is beyond his reach, when his intire poems can be had in handsome form for fifty cents.

These books can be procured of any bookseller, or directly from Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

SUNSHINE AND SHADOW IN NEW YORK.—We are in receipt of advance sheets of a new work by Matthew Hale Smith entitled Sunshine and Shadow in New York. It will soon be issued from the press of J. B. Burr & co., Boston. Mr. Smith is perhaps better known to the country as "Burleigh" the New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal.* His well known ability and popularity as a writer and correspondent of the leading journals of the New York and Boston press give the fullest assurance that his book will not only be a popular but also an instructive one. The busy marts of commerce, the ups and downs of fortune, life among the high and the low, indeed every phase of life and fortune in our modern Gotham is sketched with the hand of a master. The work will be printed on good paper and finely illustrated. It will be sold only by subscription and agents are wanted in every County and Town to canvass for it. For full particulars and terms, address the publishers, J. B. Burr & co., 18 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR RIOT.—A family quarrel came off among the friends of Seymour and Blair, on Friday the 18th ult, after the debate at Schellsburg had closed. The Republicans had quietly dispersed and gone to their homes, but the followers of Seymour and Blair having as usual imbibed pretty freely of the "O be joyful" were not so prompt to leave. After swinging around for a considerable time the party hauled up at a Democratic bar-room where the whiskey worked out its legitimate consequences in the shape of curses, black eyes, bruised noses, broken bottles &c., &c. Having become a little too Democratic for the proprietor they were promptly hustled out of the establishment and the doors closed. This Democratic difficulty was finally settled on Saturday last before a Democratic justice of the peace. Seymour and Blair whiskey seems to possess the the true spirit of the New York platform, it inevitably brews a fight. Give Seymour, Blair and whiskey the cold shoulder and we will have Peace.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS are now up again for adjustment and the British government has expressed itself desirous of an arbitration. Among the claims persistently pressed, are those of the ever-present and active J. C. Ayer & Co., for the value of shipments of Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla, Ague Cure, and Pills, in transit for Oregon, Vancouver's Island and Russian America, destroyed on the Anna Schmidt off the coast of South America. So universal is the use of their remedies, that they are afloat on almost every sea; and this firm is frequently caught between the upper and nether millstones of contending nations. But they are known to stand up for their rights, and to get them.—*Republican, Washington D. C.*

HARPERS MAGAZINE for October has been received. Its contents are as follows: Explorations in Lower California, The Chinese Embassy to the Foreign Powers, The Fire Log, George and Robert Stephenson, The Day of my Death, The Military Form of the Civil War, Origin of Printing, The Woman's Kingdom, The Moonstone Mass, Our Neighbors, The Birds, Maximillion of Mexico, The New Timothy, How we kept Our Tryst, Trinity Season, An Angel in a Coal Mine, The March of Attila, Editor's Easy Chair, Monthly Record of Current Events, and Editor's Drawer. Published by Harper and Bros. Franklin Square, New York. For sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

IN THE CITY.—Quite a number of the "Boys in Blue" of Bedford, are in Philadelphia this week, attending the great soldiers convention. Wonder how many copperheads from this district went to that convention with a dead union soldier's discharge papers in their pockets? *More than one*—These cowardly Democrats who never saw an army are as busily engaged hunting discharge papers now, as they were a few years ago hunting substitutes, or excursion tickets to Canada. You can't coax 'em into a *cave* now, ridin is too cheap. We would like to hear their army experience.

THE GALAXY for October is on our table, and as usual is brimful of pleasant reading, as will appear from the following table of contents:—Cypher, a Novel. Part First, Vittoria Collonna, Hazzard, The History of Tears, An Autumn Song, John Lester Wallack, A Few Words about the Nerves, The Death of Hope, Beechdale, Words and their Uses, Whose Hand, Is Labor a Curse, Tides, The Galaxy Miscellany, Drift Wood, Literature and Art, and Nebulæ. Published by Sheldon & Co., 498 and 500 Broadway, New York. For sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

POLE RAISING.—There will be a pole raising at Tatesville in Hopewell Township on Saturday Oct 10 at 2 P. M. The pole will be raised in the public square.

Eminent Speakers will be present, and the Republicans of the adjacent townships are invited to be present.

Persons from Bedford can go by train from Mount Dallas.

ON HAND.—The Moonstone by *Wilkie Collins*, Plain Thoughts on the Art of Living *Gladden*, Infelicia, by Adah Issacs Menken What Answer by *Annie E. Dickinson* and Norwood by *Henry Ward Beecher*, are on hand and can be had cheap for cash. Call and examine our stock of Initial and French paper. INQUIRER Book Store.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to A. L. Deibaugh either by note or book account will please call and settle immediately, as we need money and want to close the books. 2t

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

"How Chilly the Evenings in October!"

This is a common remark, yet how few think of the danger of exposing themselves to their influence? In all low, marshy localities Ague and Fever prevail at this season of the year. In this decease there is invariably more or less derangement of the liver and digestive organs. The remedies usually resorted to have reference to preventing the paroxysm or breaking up the chills. If this is effected without removing the cause, a relapse is inevitable. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS strike directly at the foundation of the evil, by acting on the liver and correcting digestion. The cause being removed, the paroxysm will cease, and the chills cannot return. When the patient is weak and debilitated, the BITTERS should be resorted to, as they will strengthen and tone the stomach, allay all nervous irritation, and infuse renewed animation into the hitherto drooping spirits, without emailing the danger of reaction.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is truly a preventive medicine, rendering even the feeblest frame impervious to all malarious influences; and, as a stomachic and anti-billious medicine it is incomparable, and no one who values his health can afford to do without it. Fortify the system with this inestimable tonic and invigorant, and the "Chills of October Evenings will have no terror for you.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—There is rather more inquiry for flour and holders, if anything, are rather more firm in their views; sales of 600 bbls. Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $10@12 barrel; 200 barrels Northwest new wheat at $9 50; 2 400 barrels red store on secret terms; small lot of fancy at $12 50@14, and extras at $8@9. Rye flour sells at $8 75@9 35. In corn meal their is nothing to fix quotations. The offerings of wheat are moderate, but there is not much demand; sales of 3,000@4,000 bushels good and choice red at $2 20@2 30, and amber at $2 31@2 35. Rye sells at $1 50 for staple, and $1 32@1 40 for Southern. Corn sales of yellow at $1 27, and 1,200 bushels Western mixed at $1 26@1 27. Oats are steady at 75@77. In barley and malt their is nothing doing to fix quotations. In seeds there is but little movement; we quote clover at $8@8 50, and timothy $3 40@3 60. Whiskey is firm; sales of 300 bbls at $1 55, tax paid.

MARRIED.

On the 20th ult., by A. H. Hull, Esq., at his office in Union tp., Mr. CHRISTIAN HARR of Cambria county, to Miss MARGARET HAMMER, of Union tp., Bedford co.

At Pleasantville, Sept. 15th, by Rev. A. W. Decker, Mr. THOMAS M. SLEEK to Miss MARY E. REIGHARD, both of Bedford co., Pa.

By the same, in the same place, Sept. 20th, Mr. NATHANIEL MOWRY to Miss S. MAGGIE HANCOCK, both of Bedford co., Pa.

DIED.

August 29, 1868, at Amador, California, HENRY M. ROSE, formerly of Bedford, Pa., in the 71st year of his age. The deceased served as an apprentice to the Printing business with T. R. Gettys of Bedford, Pa.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, on FRIDAY OCTOBER 23d 1868, the following described Real Estate, situated in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of William Rinninger, Thomas Lingenfelter, Thomas Jones and others, containing 240 ACRES and 141 PERCHES neat measure, 100 ACRES cleared and under fence, 15 ACRES of which is good meadow with a TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, DOUBLE LOG BARN, SPRING HOUSE and other out buildings, and a SAW MILL thereon erected. ALSO a good apple orchard thereon. This farm is well supplied with water and is convenient to churches and school houses. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known.

JACOB MCCREARY, Trustee
for sale of the Real Estate of Jacob Bisel, dec'd.
1oct;4t

REEVES' AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR, IMPROVED.

It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.
It causes the Hair to Curl Beautifully.
It keeps the Scalp Clean and Healthy.
It invigorates the Roots of the Hair.
It stops Hair falling out.
It keeps it from changing Color by age.
It restores Grey Hair to its original Color.
It forces the Hair and Beard to grow.
It is always beneficial and never injurious.!
Sold in 8 oz. bottles at $1 each, by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere; at wholesale by the leading Wholesale Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines in New York and other cities. 2oct1ow

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned administrator of George Riley, late of East Providence township, deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, at one o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, OCTOBER the 24th, 1868, the following described real estate, viz: A TRACT OF LAND situate in East Providence township, containing 21 ACRES, more or less, with a story and a half LOG HOUSE thereon erected; about seven and a half acres being cleared. Adjoining lands of Jacob Riley, D. A. T. Black, and Mary Morgart.

Terms Cash at confirmation of sale.

JAMES HOUSEHOLDER,
23sep:ts Adm'r. of Geo. Riley, dec'd.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A LAXATIVE MEDICINE.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have used it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:

For *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion*, *Listlessness*, *Languor* and *Loss of Appetite*, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For *Liver Complaint* and its various symptoms, *Bilious Headache*, *Sick Headache*, *Jaundice* or *Green Sickness*, *Bilious Colic* and *Bilious Fevers*, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it

For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhœ*, but one mild dose is generally required.

For *Rheumatism*, *Gout*, *Gravel*, *Palpitation of the Heart*, *Pain in the Side*, *Back and Loins*, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change these complaints disappear.

For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For *Suppressions* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
2oc1y DR. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

WINDOW SASH! WINDOW SASH!

I have established an agency for the sale of WINDOW SASH and PANEL DOORS, at JOHN DAVIDSON'S, in Bedford, where persons can at all times be supplied with the different sizes now in use, or by sending their orders to me at Shanksville, Somerset county, Pa., they will receive prompt attention.

JOSIAH J. WALKER.
May 29:6m

New Advertisements.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

ALBUMS,

CHROMOS.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Invite the attention of the trade to their extensive assortment of the above, of their *own publication, manufacture and importation.*

We publish over Four Thousand subjects of Stereoscopic Views, including:

Niagara,	Housatonic,
Catskills,	Delaware,
Hudson,	Instantaneous,
White Mountains,	Cuba,
Washington,	New Grenada,
Saratoga,	Venezula,
West Point,	The Andes,
Mammoth Cave,	China,
Central Park,	Japan,
Trenton Falls,	England,
Great West,	&c. &c.

Our imported Views embrace a large assortment, including the choicest productions of Wm. England, G. W. Wilson, Lamy, and other eminent photographers, consisting of

Switzerland,	Spain,
Rhine,	Tuileries,
Pyrenees,	St. Cloud,
Paris,	Trianon,
England,	Crystal Palace,
Scotland,	Tyrol,
Ireland,	Herculaneum,
Wales,	Fontainebleau,
Pompeii,	Compeigne,
Germany,	Versailles,
Austria,	Naples,
Italy,	Rome, &c. &c.

ALSO, THE LANDS OF THE BIBLE,

A new and intensely interesting series. Also, Illuminated and Transparent Views, in great variety. We are also exclusive Agents in America for "FERRIER'S GLASS VIEWS," of which we have a splendid assortment. Agents for Frith's Series of 1-4 x 6 1-2 in. Photographic views in Switzerland, the Rhine, England, Scotland, Wales &c. &c.

STEREOSCOPES.—We manufacture very largely, and have a large stock of the best styles at the lowest rates.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.—Our Manufacture of Albums is well known throughout the country as superior in quality and beauty to all others.

All we sell are made in *our own Factory*, and our styles are different from those of any other maker. Buyers should not fail to see our stock before making their purchases.

CHROMOS.

These beautiful pictures, that *that cannot be distinguished from the most beautiful Oil Paintings*, at one tenth their cost, we import largely from Paris, London, Berlin, Vienna and Rome, and supply the trade at the lowest rates.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
501 Broadway, N. Y.,
Importers and Manuf'rs of Photograp. Materials.
18sep4m

THE "HERO" FRUIT JAR.

If you want a fruit jar, we can say you will find this the best you have yet used. Call and see it. It stands unrivalled as a preserver of fruit in a fresh state.

If you want the best APPLE PARERS,
If you want a BRASS OR BELL-METAL KETTLE,
If you want the best CLOTHES WRINGER,
If you want DEMIJOHNS, all sizes,
If you want GUM SHOES, for Horses,
If you want GRASS MATS, for floors,
If you want a plain set of HARNESS, (cheap,)
If you want a cheap WAGON WHIP,
If you want CARRIAGE or BUGGY WHIPS,
If you want a RIDING WHIP,
If you want a WOODSTOCK WHIP,
If you want LASHES,
If you want CARRIAGE or FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
If you want ENAMELED LEATHER,
If you want a CHAMOIS SKIN,
If you want HOUSE or GONG DOOR BELLS,
If you want all kinds of CAN and TUB PAINTS,
If you want WHITE LEAD and OILS,
If you want SPRINGS and AXLES,
If you want STEEL and STEEL WIRE,
If you want PICKS and MATTOCKS,
If you want MASON and STONE HAMMERS,
If you want WATER PIPE,
If you want HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS,
If you want BOWS, BUGGY-TOPS, PROPS, &c.
If you want CROSS-CUT and MILL SAWS,

In short, everything that people may want in the Hardware line may be had at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE.

Also, agent for the sale of

THE ALTA VELA GUANO.

Every farmer should give it a trial on a small scale, at least, this fall.

CALL AND SEE THE ARTICLE.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES:

The best assortment ever brought to this place; will be sold cheap, at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE,
BEDFORD, PA.
7aug

THE CHAMPION.
HICKOK'S PATENT PORTABLE KEYSTONE CIDER AND WINE MILL
Over 16,000 in use and Approved.

This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1868, is made in the most perfect manner with either one or two tubs, and is well worthy the attention of all persons wanting such a machine. It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind grapes.

This is the original mill very much improved.

For sale by all Respectable Dealers. I make also two sizes of *Superior Presses for Berries &c.*

W. O. HICKOK, Harrisburg, Pa.

Hartley & Metzgar, sole agents for Bedford Co., will furnish these mills to dealers on liberal terms. A full supply constantly on hand at their store in Bedford. Sept3:mo.

WILLOUGHBY'S PATENT GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILL,

CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

It is the only Drill that will sow grain Regularly.

Has no pins to break and can be used on rocky and stumpy fields and on the hill side with the same advantage as on level ground.

As the supply is limited and demand greater than ever, engage what you want soon from

HARTLEY & METZGER,
the only Agents for the genuine Willoughby Drill in this part of Penn'a. 31july

ESTATE OF SAMUEL OTT, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given, that letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Ott, late of Colerain township, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to Francis Ott and William Ott, of said township of Colerain. All persons therefore having claims or demands against said estate, are requested to make the same known, and those knowing themselves indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM OTT,
FRANCIS OTT,
18sep Executors.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Telegraphic.

ELECTRIC

TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Nos. 23 & 25 Nassau Street,

NEW YORK.

Organized under special charter from the State of New York,

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000

50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia.

PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China.

FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New York.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer Michigan Central Railroad, Boston.

ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company, New York.

Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse N. Y.

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer Western Union Telegraph Company, New York.

FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New York.

NICHOLAS MICKLES, New York.

OFFICERS.

A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth,) Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of nine hundred miles at once, between the following ports, viz:

	Population,
Canton	1,000,000
Macoa	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company proposes erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but a few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes by the local magistrates make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these, who are over ten years old, not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay the cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of a vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

The stock of this Company has been unqualifiedly recommended to capitalists and business men, as a desirable investment by editorial articles in the New York *Herald*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Times*, *Post*, *Express*, *Independent*, and in the Philadelphia *North American*, *Press*, *Ledger*, *Inquirer*, *Age*, *Bulletin* and *Telegraph*.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly instalments of $2 50 each, commencing December 1, 1868, on application to

DREXEL & CO.,
34 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.

Shares can be obtained in Bedford by application to Reed & Schell Bankers, who are authorized to receive subscriptions, and can give all necessary information on the subject.

sep:18;6moc.

Miscellaneous.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD
On and after Wednesday, Sept 16, 1868, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Accom'n P. M.	Mail. A. M.	STATIONS	DOWN TRAINS. Accom A. M.	Mail. P. M.
LE4.35	LE 9 05	Huntingdon,	AR9.20	AR4.21
4.40	9.12	Long Siding	9.12	4.16
4.56	9.25	McConnellstown	8.54	4.00
5.04	9.33	Pleasant Grove,	8.47	3.52
5.21	9.49	Markleburg,	8.30	3.40
5.40	10.05	Coffee Run,	8.14	3.25
5.49	10.13	Rough & Ready	8.05	3.17
6.06	10.28	Cove,	7.50	3.04
6.10	10.32	Fisher's Summit	7.46	3.00
AR6.27	10.55	Saxton,	LE7.30	2.46
	11.13	Riddlesburg,		2.16
	11.21	Hopewell,		2.09
	11.29	Piper's Run,		1.49
	12.00	Tatesville,		1.28
	12.12	Bloody Run,		1.15
	AR 12.18	Mount Dallas.		LE1.10

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE6.30	LE 11.00	Saxton,	AR 7.25	AR2.30
6.45	11.15	Coalmont,	7.10	2.15
6.50	11.20	Crawford,	7.05	2.10
AF.7.00	AR 11.30	Dudley,	LE 6.55	LE2.00
		Broad Top City.		

Sept. 16, '68. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
AND
CORSETS, CORSETS, CORSETS.

Farm, Garden & Household.

EDUCATION FOR FARMING.

Summer work has occupied the minds and hands of the young men and boys of the country, and by this time they begin to see their way through, and many are thinking what to do for the winter. The crops are to be harvested, and when this is done, the work will be such that fewer hands will do it, and the boys can be spared to go to a trade or to school. There is a great demand for the labor of good mechanics of almost every trade, many of whom are now getting very high wages. The country is growing rapidly, and though, as a rule, American journeymen are by no means thoroughly accomplished, like the mechanics of Europe, yet there is work enough for them, and they rise rapidly if industrious, sober, and intelligent. This makes the trades very attractive to young farmers, and the mechanic arts will always draw their recruits largely from the farms. The farm, however, offers greater inducements to really intelligent labor than either the trades or the mercantile professions, and young farmers should plan how to best spend the winter for their improvement in their profession.

The farmer without an education for his calling remains a sort of drudge wherever he is, and he stands no higher in society than a mere hand-worker ought to. Properly educated for his business he elevates his profession and himself exactly in proportion to his intelligence and general culture. Facilities for agricultural education are greatly increasing over the whole country, and it would be well for farmer boys to see if they cannot in some way take advantage of them, even if they can do no more than attend a single course of lectures. The advantages to be gained would be some information which could hardly be acquired in any other way, a knowledge of where to obtain information from books and from other sources, and finally, how to make knowledge available. The Agricultural Colleges of Michigan and Massachusetts, the Scientific Schools of New Haven, Rutgers and Dartmouth Colleges, offer such facilities. The Cornell University, with its unrivaled advantages, the University of Kentucky, and several other institutions, open their doors to those who would base their agricultural practice upon a broader foundation than that of their own and their fathers' experience.

Our successful commercial men, merchants manufacturers, bankers, brokers, shippers, etc., as soon as they acquire wealth which they do not need in business, immediately buy country seats, or farms, which they have worked under their direction, or upon shares, either for the sake of drawing articles of daily consumption fresh from the fountain of natural supply, or to be used as summer retreats from din and dust, or for the profit they hope to gain by the rise in value of the land. Thus there is and will be an increasing demand for intelligent young farm managers to superintend with profit to the owner these estates.—Good salaries will be paid for educated brains, and this demand, as soon as it is felt upon the farm, will keep our agricultural colleges and lecture rooms full of attentive pupils, who choose farming as their trade.—*American Agriculturist.*

MANURE A TEST OF GOOD FARMING.

We farm for profit as a rule, however many exceptions there may be. This profit which we all seek comes from the scale of the products of the land, or from that of animals fed upon them. This divides farming operations into two classes, and determines the nature of them, and the system pursued upon different farms, or upon different fields of the same farm. By far the greater number of farmers pursue a mixed system, deriving their income in part from crops sold, and in part from animal products. With such animal manure is a necessity, and the success of a farmer may be predicated upon the amount he makes and uses. A temporary exception to this rule is seen on some of the virgin lands of the West, and wherever apparently inexhaustible fertility of soil renders manure superfluous. Where a system of green manuring for wheat and Indian corn, with the addition of lime and plaster, and perhaps bone dust occasionally, is sufficient with good tillage to maintain fertility, farmers have an economical substitute for animal manures. This system may often be profitably applied to "cornfields," and occasionally to entire farms. Manure—barn yard manure, or more properly, barn manure, for the yard is a poor place, at best, to make it—regarding both quantity and quality, must be considered the manure of good farming, and the test of success.—*From American Agriculturist.*

LIQUID MANURE.

We believe there is no system of enriching the land for small gardens, with a view to perfection of crops, so truly economical and so easily available as that of using liquid manure. We occasionally hear of a gardener, or an amateur grower of some special plant or crop, that has practiced enriching with liquids, but it is only occasionally; yet the result of every record is in its favor, and a searching inquiry into any extra production of fruit, flower, or plant almost invariably gives watering with liquid manure as the cause. There is in almost every family waste of liquids, which usually go into the sewer or drain, or possibly upon the road, where they are of no avail, but if saved, by being conducted to a tank, would enrich the entire garden spot of vegetables, small fruits, furnish stimulus to the rose and other flower borders, and keep the grass plat green and fresh even in the hottest and driest weather of midsummer. The use of a little plaster (gypsum) occasionally thrown in and around the tank, would always keep it sweet and clean. By the use and practice of liquid manuring, no delay need ever occur in planting-time because of the manure not being on hand, or not being in a sufficiently rotted condition; but planting could proceed, and the application of manure be made at leisure.—[*The Horticulturist.*

How Much Seed to the Acre?—J. J. Mechi wrote to the *Mark Lane Express*, in April last, concerning his experiments in sowing wheat. He sowed a portion of land in November, at the rate of a peck to the acre, and it looked like a fallow all winter. After being hoed, in the spring, it branched out abundantly, and promised a yield fully equal to that where a bushel to the acre was sown. He adds, "Every year I sow half an acre with half a peck of wheat, in the midst of a thicker sown crop, putting it in the same day and under the same circumstances in the various fields, as they come in rotation. By this means I arrive at safe conclusions, and would strongly recommend my agricultural friends to follow my example, by thus experimenting on a small and uninjurious scale. It would abolish many prejudices, and they are bound for their own interests to ascertain the most profitable quantity of seed. My four years' trials have resulted in 58, 57, 36, 36 bushels of wheat per acre, the first two good wheat years, the two latter unfavorable, I still continue to drill 4 pecks of wheat, 6 pecks of barley, 8 pecks of oats, as my general sowing—a trifle more on the light land; but I am getting more and more convinced that, with high, clean farming, and the drill, we may, in Essex, reduce our wheat to 2 pecks."

An Item for Tree Growers.—Chales Downing says that he once witnessed a remarkable change produced on the body of a pear tree by means of wrapping it in straw. The tree was a Brown Beurre, grafted about seven feet high from the ground, upon a stock which for years had not grown as rapidly as the graft and presented a decided bulge or swelling at the junction of the graft. This smaller portion was incased in straw about two inches thick, and at the end of two seasons it was found on removing the straw that the contracted or heretofore smaller stem had swollen to the full size of the graft above, presenting but a slight indication of the point of unison between graft and stock.

This is an item of interest, and many tree growers who have trees with contracted stems, evidence of some natural want of affinity with the graft, may find in it a hint for practical use. We have ourselves practised wrapping the stem of Morello cherries, when worked at a height of two or three feet with the free growing or sweet varieties, with moss, and thus kept them swelling regularly with the growth of the graft for years.—*Exchange.*

Humorous.

Toeing out a craft—Kicking a blackleg down stairs.

Why does a swallow know there is a man in the moon? Because he has been to sea.

A Meteorological question—Are Chinese coolies peculiarly useful in warm weather?

The noblest sight on earth is a man talking reason and his wife listening to him.

Somebody says Napoleon "fears the abyss before him"—probably a-byss marck.

The kind of cholera the panic-making newspapers speak of—choleon—*in phampon.*

A Pickpocket in New York offered to bet the judge who sentenced him that he would be released before the time was up.

Gail Hamilton says that a bottle of brandy makes an excellent travelling companion if your principles and habits are good.

The story that a new oath is to be prepared for office holders is denied at Washington. It is thought there is too much swearing already.

What is the difference between a hungry man and a glutton? One longs to eat and the other eats too long.

An editor at the South has purchased a race horse at the expense of two thousand dollars for the purpose of catching his runaway subscribers.

"Owing to the arrangement of the programme, no piece can be repeated," was the answer a hungry boarder received from his landlady upon asking for a second piece of pie at dinner.

The earliest mention of a banking transaction was when Pharoah received a check on the bank of the Red Sea, which was crossed by Moses and Aaron. There was a run on Pharaoh's bank.

The editor of a journal in a small western town bought five pounds of powdered sugar. He found that it was mixed with plaster, and announced in his paper the next day that if the grocer who had so shamefully cheated him did not make amends he would publish his name. Before 9 o'clock in the morning he had received five packages of five pounds each. There were just five grocers in town.

An old bachelor ungallantly says that woman, with all her beauty and worth, should remember that man was the chief matter considered at the creation. She was only a side-issue.

A Little girl on hearing her mother say that she intended to go to a ball, and have her dress trimmed with bugles, innocently inquired if the bugles, would blow while she danced. "Oh, no," said the mother, "your father will do that when he discovers I have bought them."

SAVE COSTS!

All persons having unsettled accounts on the books of the late firm of G. R. & W. OSTER, are respectfully requested to call at once and settle the same by CASH or note, otherwise costs will be added without respect to person.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

Bedford, Pa., Aug. 14, 1868:m3

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS !!!

SYLVESTER G. MASON'S

DOUBLE-ACTING, NON-FREEZING FORCE PUMP,

Patented August 28th, 1866, and awarded the PREMIUM at the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York State Fairs, in 1866.

The advantages claimed for this pump over all other patent pumps are as follows, viz: The valves, are composed entirely of cast iron, rendering it he most durable of any pump yet patented. This pump is so constructed that it never freezes the water dropping back to the level with the water in the well. Is easily worked, and can be used, by attaching hose, in washing wagons, horses, watering gardens, and in case of fire is of valuable service, as water may be thrown to the distance of from sixty to seventy feet in the air from it by the use of a small section of hose.

This valuable pump is now offered to the public at the following prices:

Three quarter in. Pump.		Inch Pump.	
From 7 to 10 ft.	$15 00	From 7 to 10 ft.	$17 00
" 10 to 15 ft	17 00	" 10 to 15 ft	18 00
" 15 to 20 ft	20 00	" 15 to 20 ft	22 00
" 20 to 25 ft	25 00	" 20 to 25 ft	26 00
" 25 to 30 ft	30 00	" 25 to 30 ft	30 00
" 30 to 25 ft 95c pr ft		" 30 to 35 ft	35 00
" 35 to 55 ft 90c pr ft		" 35 to 40 ft	40 00
" 55 to 60 ft 85c pr ft		" 40 to 50 ft 95c pr ft	

A liberal reduction from the above prices will be made to parties sending us several orders from one place at the same time. In sending orders please give the depth of the well to the top of the platform.

County rights for sale in Somerset, Fulton, Huntingdon, Franklin, Blair and Centre counties, Address

J. W. ROHM & W. W. SHUCK,

july 17.3m Bedford, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of George Deitrick, late of Harrison township, dec'd, having been this day issued to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present the same duly authenticated for settlement. DAVID MILLER,

21aug Administrator.

ALL THE DAILY PAPERS for sale at th Inquirer Book Stoer. tf

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

CAPES AND CAPS,

1868,

Manufactured by PHILIP HILL,

No. 204, Church street, Phil'a.

N. B. Presidential Campaign Torches,

25, 28, 30, 35 and $40.00 per hundred.

Send for Engraving and Price List. 4sep4t

LOOK OUT.

The Books of IRVINE & STATLER are still in my hands for collection. All accounts remaining unsettled on their Books from and after the 10th day of August, 1868, will be issued on without regard to friend or foe.

Bedford, July 31. H. NICODEMUS.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. G. MINNICH,

DENTIST,

Successor to Dr. H. V. Porter,

In Harris' New Building,

BLOODY RUN, PA.

All operations on the natural teeth, such as FILLING, REGULATING, EXTRACTING, &c. performed in the best style.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Of all kinds, and of best materials inserted. All operations warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Mar7,68:6m

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want o proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy conditon, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES:

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " " half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞ For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Dr. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Legal Advertisements.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

Second Tuesday (13th day) of October, 1868, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township and Coal Dale Borough to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of A. J. Pennell, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at the house of Jacob Feightner, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at the house of Philip Hollar, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the School House, near the residence of Joseph Griffith, in said township.

The electors of the Borough of St. Clairsville to meet at the School House in said Borough.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams, in said township.

The electors of Saxton Borough to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

The electors of Woodberry Borough to meet at the house of Wm. M. Pearson, in said Borough.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset, Fulton and Franklin, for the office of additional Law Judge.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset, Fulton, Franklin and Adams, for the office of Representative to the Congress of the United States.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the office of Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Commissioner for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Auditor for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Surveyor for said county.

ONE PERSON for Coroner of said county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and if any vacancy still continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizen of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and gives such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, and the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners, or his right to vote whether found thereon, or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force, or violence, with the design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five-hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

And the election laws of the Commonwealth further provide that "The Inspectors, Judges and clerks shall, before entering on the duties of their offices, severally take and subscribe the oath or affirmation hereinafter directed, which shall be administered to them by any judge, alderman or justice of the peace, but if no such magistrate be present, one of the inspectors of the election shall administer the oath or affirmation to the other judge and inspector, and then the inspector so qualified shall administer the oath or affirmation to him

"The inspectors, judge and clerks required by law to hold township and general elections, shall take and subscribe the several oaths and affirmations, required by the 19th 20th and 21st sections of the act of the 2d day of July 1839, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this commonwealth," which oaths or affirmations shall be prepared and administered in the manner prescribed in the 18th and 22d sections of said act, and in addition to the power conferred by the 18th section of said act, the judge, or either of the inspectors, shall have power to administer the oaths prescribed by said act, to any clerk of a general, special or township election.

"The following shall be the form of the oath or affirmation to be taken by each inspector, viz: 'I (A. B.) do——that I will duly attend to the ensuing election during the continuance thereof, as an inspector, and that I will not receive any ticket or vote from any person, other than such as I shall firmly believe to be, according to the provisions of the constitution and the laws of this commonwealth, entitled to vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is directed by law, nor will I vexatiously delay or refuse to receive any vote from any person who I shall believe to be entitled to vote as aforesaid, but that I will in all things truly, impartially and faithfully perform my duty therein, to the best of my judgment and abilities, and that I am not directly, nor indirectly, interested in any bet, or wager on the result of this election."

"The following shall be the oath or affirmation of each judge, viz: 'I (A. B.) do——that I will as judge duly attend the ensuing election during the continuance thereof, and faithfully assist the inspectors in carrying on the same; that I will not give my consent that any vote or ticket shall be received from any person other than such as I firmly believe to be, according to the provisions of the constitution and laws of this commonwealth, entitled to vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is directed by law, and that I will use my best endeavors to prevent any fraud, deceit, or abuse, in carrying on the same by citizens qualified to vote, or others, and that I will make a true and perfect return of the said election, and will in all things truly, impartially and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same, to the best of my judgement and abilities, and that I am not directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election."

"The following shall be the form of the oath or affirmation to be taken by each clerk, viz: 'I (A. B.) do——that I will impartially and truly write down the name of each elector who shall vote at the ensuing election, which shall be given me in charge, and also the name of the township, ward or district: wherein such elector resides, and carefully and truly write down the number of votes that shall be given for each candidate at the election, as often as his name shall be read to me by the inspectors thereof, and in all things truly and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same to the best of my judgment and ability, and that I am not directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election.'

The qualified electors will take notice of the following act of Assembly approved the 12th day of March, 1866: An Act, Regulating the mode of voting at all elections, in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such elections to receive any ballot, or ballots, from any person, or persons, embraced in the provisions, and subject to the disability, imposed by said act of Congress, approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and it shall be unlawful far any such person to offer to vote any ballot, or ballots.

Section 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of election, or any one of them, shall receive, or consent to receive, any such unlawful ballot, or ballots, from any such disqualified person, he, or they, so offending, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, he shall, for each offence, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment, in the jail of the proper county, for not less than sixty days.

Section 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, shall, at any election, hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote, a ballot, or ballots, any person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, shall, for each offence, be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Section 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade, or advise, any person, or persons, deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot, or ballots, to the officers of any election, hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, or shall persuade, or advise, any such officer to receive any ballot, or ballots, from any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, such person, so offending, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballots, or ballots.

JAMES R. KELLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representives.
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The fourth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

A. G. CURTIN.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and in the ninty-third of the Independence of the United States.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, }
Sept. 4, 1868.

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